

Bon Voyage!



The McGill Daily Final Issue

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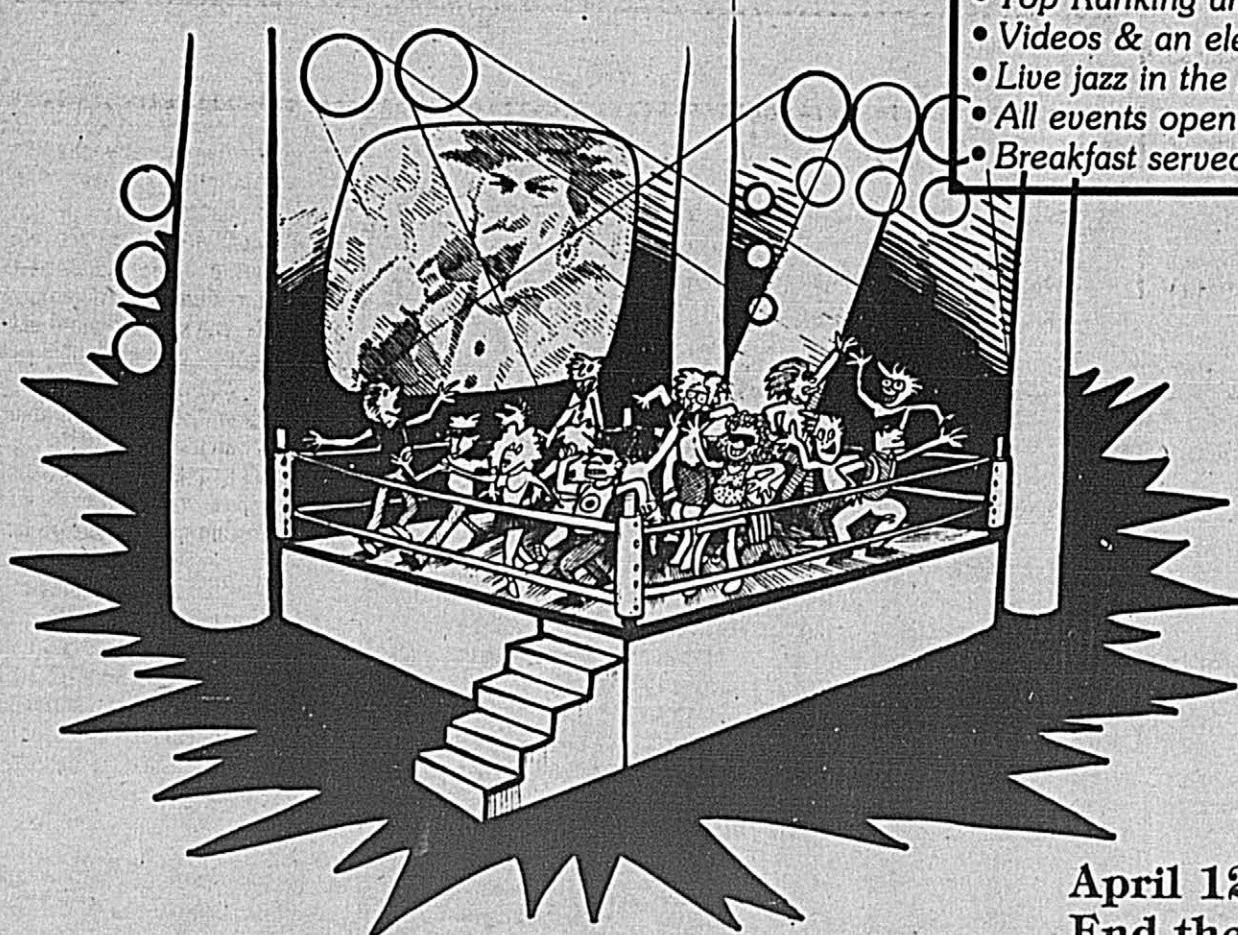
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RAJ sticks up for jobless youth

by Dale Jack

Over one third of Québec youth can expect to be unemployed this summer, said Phillippe Marquis, spokesperson for Regroupement Autonome des Jeunes (RAJ).

RAJ organized occupations of welfare and unemployment offices last week were "a success, an important first step," in combatting youth unemployment, Marquis said.

"It was the first time there was a province-wide youth action, with Québec, Montréal, Hull, Thetford Mines, Amos, Rouyn-Neranda" involved, he said.

It's important for us to band together to show the government how angry the unemployed in the province are," Marquis said. "Often when you're on welfare you're isolated, and you don't feel you can do anything."

RAJ is sponsoring a walk by unemployed people from all areas of Québec to Montréal on June 15, which will end in a demonstration.

The organization is also calling for parity of welfare rates between recipients over thirty,

who receive \$430 per month, and recipients under thirty who now receive \$158 per month.

"It's unacceptable. People are supposed to have the right to eat," Marquis said. "Youth on welfare are forced to live off their parents, steal, work in the black market or government work projects, sell dope, or just not eat for a long time."

RAJ "unfortunately doesn't have a crisis center, and can't usually deal with cases individually," said Marquis. "So we focus more on political action, on working with the unemployment organizations, unions and popular organizations."

Jobs my Tories told me

by Julian Feldman
Reprinted from the Fink

Employment Minister Flora MacDonald announced in the House of Commons last Wednesday, that Challenge '85, the Tories' summer job creation project is a roaring success and has already created at least 29,000 jobs, jobs, jobs.

A total of 101,000 applications have been received from employers wishing to take part in the wage subsidy program designed to create career-related summer jobs for students, she said.

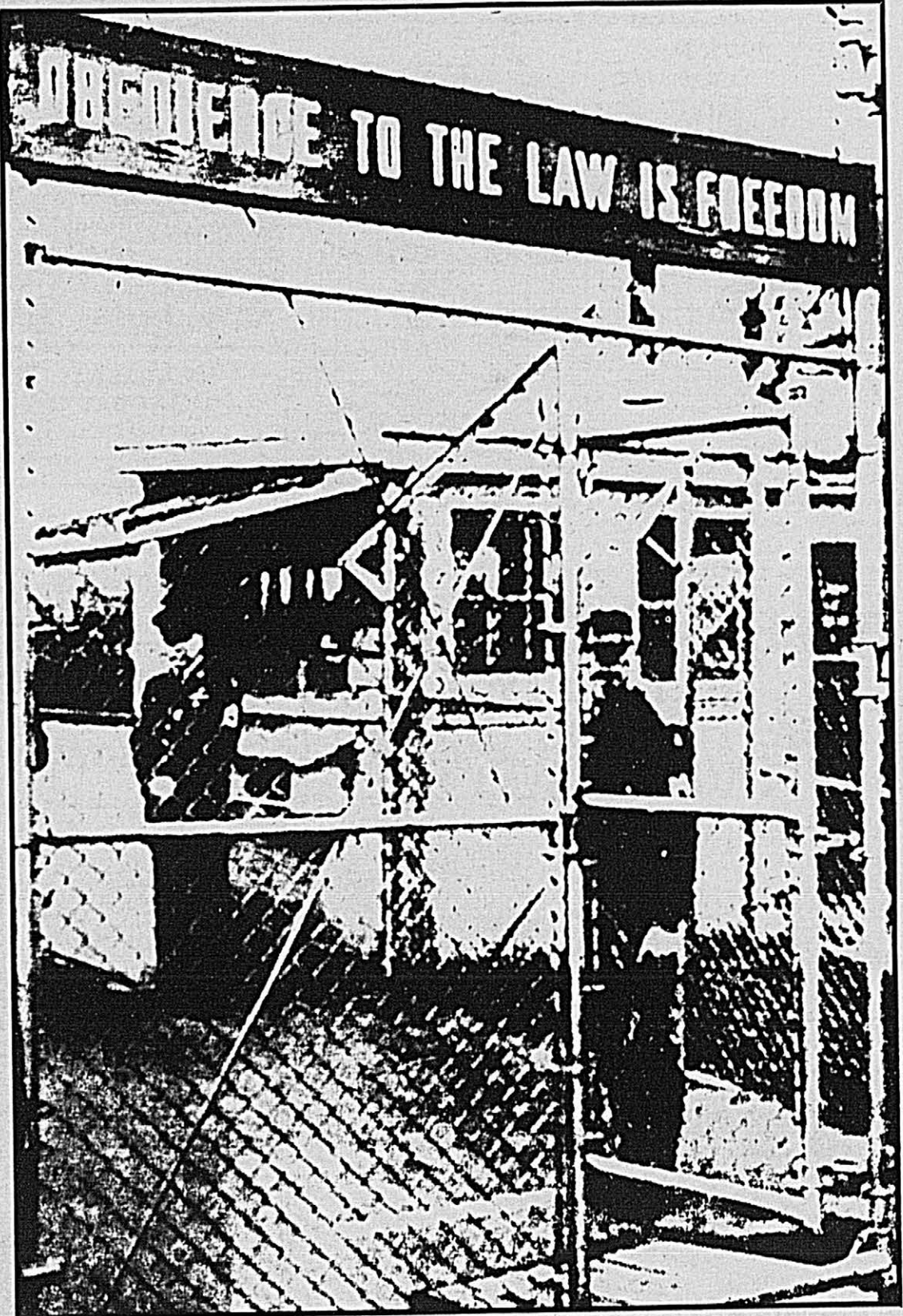
MacDonald said that the 29,400 jobs to be provided by the private sector bloats in comparison to the 6,000 private sector jobs provided by the Liberal program of last year, Summer Canada Works. While private sector hiring is up due to its increased emphasis and funding, hiring by the public sector has been drastically reduced this year.

According to many critics of the program, MacDonald is simply putting on a brave face on what is becoming an increasingly muddled and mis-managed affair.

The program was rushed into effect after the announcement was made more than two months

after the usual date, on Feb. 6th. Because of drastic modifications to last year's Liberal program however, problems have plagued Challenge '85, causing incessant delays and bottlenecks.

According to sources within the Employment department, in the Toronto area only 38 per cent of the jobs are in the private sector, far short of what the government predicted. Official statistics



however, are considered privileged information by the department, and the figure could not be confirmed.

Janet Simpson, legislative

assistant to NDG MP Warren Allmand said that there are many other problems with the program. Challenge '85, she said while intended to create career-related

jobs, is producing many jobs that have "nothing to do with students' studies."

For example one Tory job project calls for four students to spend the summer equipping a downtown skyscraper with new toilet seats. Another involves students volunteering for experiments with chemically induced sexual arousal drugs.

According to Simpson, Allmand has received forms from Dickie Dee ice-cream cart owners. Such jobs are usually filled without government subsidies, she said.

"They may have found 29,000 potential employers, but if a lot of them are non-career jobs related jobs like those, the wage subsidy is a complete waste," she said.

In addition, said a source, many employers are taking advantage of the first-come first-serve provisions of the program by applying for subsidies through numerous companies, all owned by the same individual or group of individuals, thus cornering the

continued page 4

Québec women profs stuck

MONTREAL (CUP) — Only one per cent more women were teaching at Québec universities in 1981 than in 1976, and the numbers have not risen since then, says the head of the Québec University Teachers.

In 1981, the last year for which statistics were available, 15 per cent of professors in the province were women, said Ann Robinson at the Université de Chicoutimi recently. Her speech was one of seven delivered in different Québec cities on a tour to inform the public about Québec universities' desperate money problems. Robinson said the number of

women professors has not increased even though universities have become more willing to hire women. About \$300 million in annual university budget cuts have forced a hiring freeze. Otherwise 1,500 professors would have been hired between 1978 and 1984.

Prejudices and clichés about women are the reasons faculties might choose men over women for the posts still available, Robinson said.

"People still wonder 'Is a woman able to pursue without interruption a university career?' and won't family duties cut short

such a career?" Robinson said.

The percentage of women professors at Québec universities increased only from 12.8 to 15 during the 1970's, while first-year enrollment of women students increased 42 per cent.

"More and more, women are becoming qualified for university teaching jobs... but are barred at the doors of the universities," Robinson said.

Most women still teach arts, education and humanities. Women make up only one per cent of engineering professors and five per cent of math and physics professors.

news

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CSIS Spies power

Canadian University Press

Canada's new civilian spy agency is more powerful than most people think, according to some of its opponents and most likely its targets.

The recently created Canadian Security Intelligence Service has more power and less accountability to execute its mandate than the old RCMP service it was meant to replace, according to Don Stewart, a Civil Liberties Action security Project Member in B.C.

The CSIS's budget this year is \$150.9 million, almost three times the amount allotted to the old RCMP. The agency is also planning to expand its personnel to 3,000, hiring civilians to supplement the 1,800 RCMP agents who have already transferred to the agency, Stewart said.

"They're interested in recruiting people from campus, especially people with degrees in political science and sociology," he said.

Stewart said the mandate of the CSIS was extremely broad and open to interpretation allowing the agency to freely investigate people active in the peace movement, unions, Central American supporters etc.

"There was one activist who had her brother fired from a crown corporation because she herself was considered a security risk," he said.

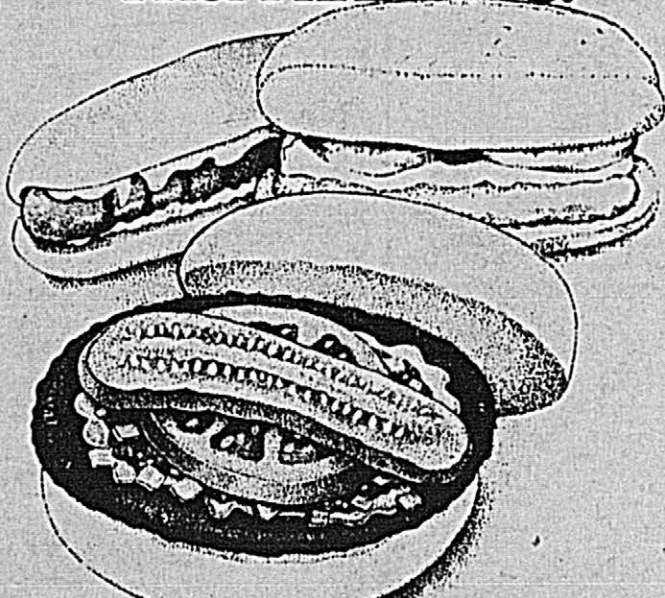
Other speakers pointed out how difficult it was to lobby for restrictive amendments to the CSIS charter now that it was law.

...jobs

continued from page 3
wage-subsidy supported job market, to the detriment of smaller businesses in greater need.

"We got a whole barrelful of cheap labour" said Dave Souvenir, Vice-President of Link Associates, a Montreal advertising flyer design firm.

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feature

The call for investment in South Africa

The Little White Lie

by Peter Kuitenbrouwer
of Canadian University Press
and Leela MadhavaRau

John Shingler, the current head of the African Studies Department at McGill, is a key Canadian member of an international organisation which supports the South African state through its calls for increased investment.

The Canadian-South African Society was incorporated in Canada on November 22, 1979. Its "main purpose in life is to find peaceful ways to improve the racial situation in South Africa," James McAvity, founder and president of the Society, said from his Florida winter home.

The Society is an off-shoot of the South Africa Foundation, an international organization based in Johannesburg with offices in Paris, London, Bonn and Washington. Most of the Foundation's funding comes from large South African corporations.

Shingler, a director of the Society, teaches the only course on South Africa at McGill. He also teaches a course on the foreign policy of Africa.

"That's a scandal," said Richard Night, the literature director of the American Committee on Africa, a non-profit African research group based in New York. "I'm not saying he needs to agree with my position. But the South Africa Foundation is funded by South African, U.S. and Canadian corporations which have investments in South Africa — to legitimize their investments."

Malcolm Hughes, another director of the Society, said it is "funded in part by the South Africa Foundation."

"We are connected," said McAvity. "We represent the same interests as them (the Foundation) so we represent them in Canada." Shingler said the Society gets "the preponderance of its funding from the Foundation."

Jenny Addesa of the McGill Public

cludes businesspeople and some academics and clergy. McAvity is a former president of the Canadian Export Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and vice-president of Seagram's, Inc. Shingler's work for the Society in-

discredits those who call for disinvestment. In Boston, the Foundation worked in opposition to Mass Divest, a Massachusetts wide campaign to pull state pension funds from banks who invest in South Africa. "They paid the



John Shingler: I write it and it's purchased by the Canadian-South African Society.

cludes a bi-monthly newsletter, *John Shingler's South African Commentary*, which is distributed with the Society's newsletter to each member of the Society as well as the press, universities and other institutions.

His writings have also appeared in *South Africa International*, published quarterly by the South Africa Foundation and distributed world-wide. Shingler refused to say whether the Canadian-South African Society paid him for the talk he gave to the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in November, 1983 on "Canadian Universities and South Africa."

Shingler, a city councillor in Westmount, also runs a Westmount-based office called "John Shingler and Associates — Consultants on South Africa." Five weeks ago, Shingler spoke on Radio South Africa, presenting the pro-investment side of the investment discussion.

Many members of the Canadian-South African Society board represent major corporations with investments in South Africa: a retired vice-president of Alcan; D.S. Batty, an executive with the Royal Bank; McAvity of Seagram's.

The Society believes change will come about only through increased investment. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of Christ Church Cathedral at University and St. Catherine Streets in Montréal, said: "(We believe) disinvestment will result in widescale unemployment among the lowest level in South Africa."

Hughes said the Society is "made up of fairly senior, if not retired people who have an interest, not necessarily a financial interest — either they live there or something — in South Africa."

The South Africa Foundation concentrates on a global campaign to pull foreign investors into the country and

Boston Globe to run pro-regime ads and lobbied legislators," said Michael Anderson, a Harvard undergraduate active in the divestment movement at his university. Nonetheless, the campaign was successful.

The Foundation is registered with the Department of Justice in Washington as a foreign agent. A foreign agent is defined as "anybody doing lobbying for a foreign power and paid from overseas."

Rosalind Sheapp, representative of the Washington office of the Foundation, said the Canadian-South African Society gets money from the Foundation. "In fact, we give help to all the groups that need it but the Canadian organisation is given money."

The American Committee on Africa suspects that the Foundation is funded by the South African government. Night said although the Foundation's policies are the same as the South African government's, "we can't prove they got government money."

According to the Foundation's monthly newsletter, "the South Africa Foundation is an independent organisation financed entirely by private enterprise which encourages a more informed understanding of South Africa through research, distribution of information and direct contact at top level throughout the world."

When asked to name a good source for information on the investment/disinvestment debate, Rina Carstens at the South African consulate in Montréal automatically named Professor Shingler. She thought him to "be particularly well informed on the subject of disinvestment."

She went on to list the Canadian-South African Society and the South African Foundation as two possible sources for further information. "They will at least send you information on the topic," she added. She claimed the Foundation

"treated all matters to do directly with South Africa" and that mail addressed to the Foundation would find its way through the embassy in Washington to the Foundation's offices.

Willem Johannsen, information officer at the South African Embassy in Ottawa, disagreed with his compatriot. "The Canadian South African Society is nothing to do with the government. They are only a cultural society. No, they definitely have nothing to do with investment. They hold picnics and run cultural events. The South Africa Foundation is composed of individuals who promote our image abroad. None of them are in public service or the government."

"When the South Africa Foundation attempts to get investment, it is just normal business practice. There is no investment campaign in the United States," Johannsen continued.

The South African government's official stance on disinvestment sounds remarkably similar to the Canadian-South African Society's views as elaborated by Hughes and McAvity.

Johannsen said, "From the government side, we have introduced equal work for equal pay. Now we just want to broaden our economic base to improve the quality of life. More investment will keep children longer at school. If they are educated, we cannot withhold political rights from them."

"For a Western democracy like ours to function, we need an educated electorate. We also need an educated electorate to cope with the trade unions we set up for the blacks. If we want to perpetuate our lifestyle, we need to invest more, disinvestment is undesirable. It is not a solution," he concluded.

"Disinvestment started with the African National Congress (ANC), the whole campaign is communist-inspired. If they did take over, they will run a marxist state. From the socialist point of view, they will eventually want to destroy the capitalist system. From the socialist point of view, disinvestment is a means to an end, others see it as an end to apartheid."

Hughes gave an interview to *the Daily* the Monday after South African police shot 19 demonstrators on the 25th anniversary of the Sharpsville massacre, and he noted the government was not looking good just then.

"You couldn't have picked a worse time to talk to me about this," he said.

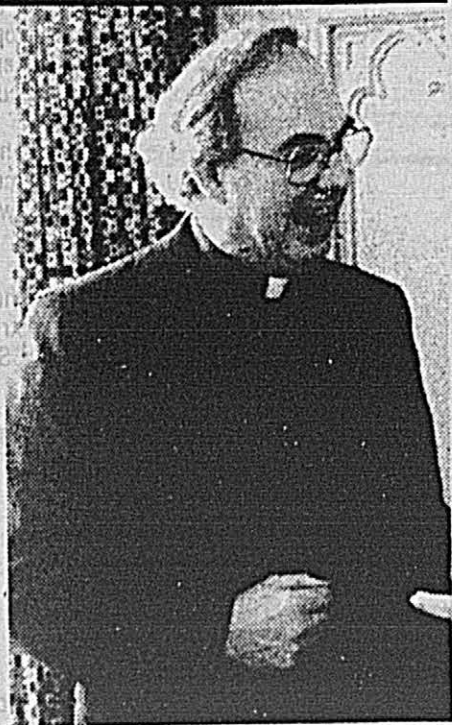
Hughes said that, in his opinion, "the South African government has lost the authority to govern." But he went on to push for more corporate investment in the country.

"The best way of affecting change is to increase investment," Hughes said. "The more education (the blacks) get, the more opportunities to work they get, the more change there will be."

"Until a little while ago only a white man was able to fire the dynamite at the rock face in a diamond mine. All of a sudden a black man can now actually pull the plug and fire the dynamite — because they just ran out of whites."

The government is successful at improving the welfare of blacks, he said. "They can take a man who can't read or write and in six months make him a brilliant carpenter, or take a woman and

continued page 6



Canon Malcolm Hughes

Relations office, when asked who to contact at McGill about South Africa, said "you could call John Shingler" and gave his phone number.

The Society has 30 directors and about 300 members in Canada. Its board in-

John Shingler speaks

The Daily was granted this interview on the basis that the transcript would be printed in its entirety if it was used at all. Both parties had tape recorders.

Daily: We want to know a bit about the history of the Canadian South African Society.

Shingler: Canadian South African Society was founded about five years ago by a group of Canadians. I guess the leading light was the former chairman of the Canadian export association, James McAvity and it now has a membership of something like three hundred people. It meets several times a year and brings in various speakers from time to time and its primary goal is to contribute to an understanding of the process of political confrontation which is taking place in South Africa. The Canadian South African Society executive and its leading members believe that apartheid can be broken in without excessive violence. We think that the situation in South Africa is one fraught with an enormous amount of tension and there is unfortunately going to be continuing violence of the kind we have seen over the past several years but it is our persuasion that because South Africa is essentially a poor country, with enormous disparities of wealth that the prospect of widespread bloodshed will probably be reduced by contributing to economic growth. At the same time it is our persuasion that such economic growth will contribute to the dismantling of racial discrimination in order for economic and social growth.

Daily: You say that they meet two or three times a year to discuss or to bring in speakers. Are there any other activities that the Society does? I know there is bi-monthly newsletter which you contribute to...

Shingler: I bring out a bi-monthly commentary called John Shingler's South African Commentaries which is distributed to all members of the Canadian South African Society, to press and universities and other institutions. You're welcome to all the back numbers and to take out a subscription if you like.

Daily: Apart from the meeting and the mail-out, is it a network of people who hold similar views?

Shingler: I would say that like all organizations there is a range of views. I would say that the number of people who are active in it is relatively small and that those who are active in it are all strongly opposed to apartheid, to racial discrimination, to white domination and are seeking the

means of bringing that to an end, of the influence of liberal and democratic ideas from overseas, the influence of the business community, particularly the American and Western European which are seen as having played a relatively healthy role particularly since the introduction of the Sullivan Principles.

Daily: Canon Malcom Hughes of Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal said the Canadian South African Society is funded partly by the South Africa Foundation based in Johannesburg...

Shingler: That is quite correct.

Daily: Do you know what part of its funding comes from... **Shingler:** I don't recall exactly, but the preponderance of funding is...

Daily: But the impetus to form the Society was domestic? **Shingler:** It was Canadians who were interested in the question and S. African ex-patriates in Canada like myself.

Daily: Why does the Canadian South African Society exist when for example in other parts, Britain or the United States, one would have offices or branches of the SAF? **Shingler:** Myself, I would like to see these kinds of structures in the United States and in Germany and in France and in Britain as well the same as we have in Canada. I think they allow for much more participation by the Canadians while they obviously have a membership provided one agrees with the views and it provides a forum for discussion where people want to engage it in.

Daily: According to our information the SAF is registered with the Department of Justice in the United States and that such registration is required of anybody doing lobbying for a foreign power and paid from overseas. In this context, does the SAF work for the South African government?

Shingler: No, the SAF does not work for the South African government. On the contrary, my understanding is that relations are fairly chilly between the SAF and the South African government and have been for very many years.

Daily: Why?

Shingler: Well, you have to understand a great deal about South Africa. Most people who try to understand South Africa are regaled with all sorts of models that often assume the SAF are paid agents of the South African government. That's typical of many countries and people use those other countries as a model for understanding South Africa. You have to understand that South Africa has really been governed by a white labour aristocracy for nearly forty, for fifty years. Certainly there is conflict between that white labour aristocracy in South Africa and international financing and international capital and essentially the SAF and the liberal progressive party scrunch of the white minority in South Africa have basically the view that

economic growth in South Africa is contributing to the breakdown of racial segregation, albeit not particularly specifically it is contributing to that breakdown in a long and tortuous process and the division between the people behind the SAF, essentially the business elite in manufacturing, mining, finance and so on and the people behind the government don't have a similar interpretation of the situation at all. Although there has been a tendency in the last few years for the present South African government to move away from its hard and fast job reservation law trip and that movement away from job reservations has given rise to the presence of the (unintelligible), the conservative party.

Daily: It's not clear to me how specifically besides the economic growth as Malcom Hughes says, 'the apartheid regime will be slowly dismantled.' It is not clear to me how the SAF opposes apartheid.

Shingler: The Canadian-South African Society is not a branch of the SAF. It is autonomous — no one tells me what to write in my commentaries. I write my commentaries on whatever topic I want to and I say whatever I want to in it. You look at my latest issue and I call for Botha to bite the bullet. The time has come for President Botha to bite the bullet and to make changes in South Africa which see the transfer of power from white to black. I go on and I say in that that he must recognize that when he makes those changes the whites are not going to have the monopoly of power. Fundamental changes will involve a basic transfer of power to blacks and he's got to bite that bullet. Now, nobody tells me what to write in the commentaries. I write it and it's purchased by the Canadian-South African Society from me and it's distributed to its members.

Daily: ...Does the...

Shingler: Excuse me, can I help you out. I think there was one aspect that you were pushing at and I can develop a bit more.

The SAF inside South Africa itself has criticised apartheid. It does not see itself in South Africa as a political party. It sees itself as a body which seeks to interpret what's happening in South Africa to the outside world. So if you read the monthly news bulletin or the various position papers or the South Africa International Quarterly, what you'll find is interpretation of what is happening inside South Africa. Now, increasingly an article that coincides with my interpretation of what is happening, increasingly the business elite — the South African Federated Chamber of Industry, other bodies and the SAF — are moving to a more vigorously critical posture of apartheid. And I welcome this. But at the same time, the South Africa Foundation recognizes that it's one actor in a gigantic arena.

Which, if the SAF were to dissolve itself tomorrow, would be immaterial because of the continuing militancy of black youth, of black students, of black schoolchildren, of Black unions, of the United Democratic Front... the SAF doesn't have to say anything to blacks in South Africa, it is and of itself is a multi-racial body. It has blacks, coloureds, and whites. But it doesn't have to tell the blacks in South Africa that they're oppressed. They know that.

Daily: Do you support one man/one vote in South Africa? **Shingler:** Yes, of course. Universal suffrage.

Daily: Does the Canadian-South African Society hold the same position?

Shingler: I don't believe it has taken a position on that. It's not material to its activities. It's not that kind of a body which deals in specifics or holds that kind of policy.

Daily: When you speak to the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University is your travel or are any of your expenses or are you given a fee by the Canadian-South African Society?

Shingler: That's...uh...in my view a matter which...really has nothing to do with you at all.

Daily: A woman today at the SAF office in Washington told us that the SAF is funded by "large South African corporations in South Africa. I don't see that these large corporations in South Africa, or for example the retired vice-president of Alcan, who is on the CSAS board of directors, or Mr. McAvity, have any other interests besides ensuring that their investments in South Africa are legitimated."

Shingler: No, I think that you're fundamentally misunderstanding the very aggressive character of capitalism. They're not concerned with the legitimization of their investments. They're interested in realizing a return on those investments. And I am quite convinced that if the multinational corporations or the smaller businesses felt that there was going to be a radical shift to black rule in South Africa within six months, that they wouldn't make an accommodation with that and proceed to do their business happily.... They recognize that the current regime in South Africa is illegitimate in the eyes of most South Africans and illegitimate internationally. And they are therefore increasingly bringing massive pressures to bear on the South African government to change its policy. And in doing so they would seek at some future time to accommodate themselves to a black regime in South Africa.

Daily: But if the apartheid regime was not illegitimate in the eyes of the world community or in the eyes of the population of South Africa, the SAF and the Canadian-South African Society would not be interested in opposing apartheid.

Shingler: Well you can ask yourself the extent to which anybody in Canada is really interested in opposing apartheid. I guess you are. A couple of other people at the McGill Daily and on the McGill campus are interested in opposing it, but the overwhelming majority of people are not. In fact, in a survey last year 30 per cent of Canadians wanted it to be declared an all-white country.

Daily: One more question. The city of New York, the city of Miami, various universities and other big corporations in the United States have already divested from South Africa. Currently the discussions going on in U.S. boardrooms are for example: "our investments in South Africa account for two per cent of our income, but take up 20 per cent of our time. Therefore, let's pull out." If this is the situation then there must be a big task for groups like yours to explain to people that divestment will only hurt those who need least to be hurt — i.e. the blacks.

Shingler: I've never made that argument. If you read carefully what I've written... (and) I've never made that argument orally either. Now to come back to your other question that you're asking: indeed it may very well be that United States companies will pull out of South Africa. I think that will have a relatively marginal effect on the South African economy and I think that the slack will be picked up very quickly from elsewhere. I don't think disinvestment, if it ever were to be achieved, would have a major impact. My concern is this. It's the obverse. My concern is that there is really not enough investment in South Africa. South Africa is a very poor country. It's GNP is \$75 billion. The GNP of Canada, with a population 4/5 that of South Africa, is well over \$400 billion. The average GNP per capita of white South Africans is 2/3 that of all white Canadians. And white South Africans are the upper class of South African society. And then to say nothing of the condition of blacks. My argument is that what South Africa would most benefit from — and what will lead to very radical tumultuous and rapid change — is massive investment. Far from needing disinvestment, what we need is massive large-scale investment in South Africa, to provide, not only jobs for all the people coming into the economy, but to lead to the creation of social and political demands concomitant with the terms of the economic structure! That is what we need.

WE LOOKED FOR THE GREATEST ENERGY SOURCE IN THE WORLD: BLACK AFRICANS.

We wanted people with the energy to work long hours in unpleasant jobs with low pay. People who never go on strike.

And we found it.

In South Africa, the blacks who work in the mines and the farms and the factories and the kitchens are prepared to work very hard for as little as a tenth of white workers' wages. It's a small price to pay — because they realize how crucial it is that the Western nations maintain South Africa

as a bulwark against Communism.

We are so impressed by their generosity we've shown our support by investing millions of dollars in South Africa.

So show your support, by depositing your money in any one of our thousands of branches across Canada.

Remember—we can't do it without you.

The Big Five Canadian Banks

Royal Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, T.D. Bank

Apartheid: the facts

by Canon Hughes, a director of Canadian-South African Society
Canon Hughes was asked to describe what he thought to be the most discriminatory aspects of the apartheid system.

1. Urban Laws (Group Areas Act)

- Blacks not allowed to live in cities but must live in "black" townships.
- Blacks not able to own their own homes in places like Soweto, although recently 99 year leases have been available
- No inter-marriage between racial groups (black, white, coloured, indian)
- Pass Laws: limits travel. If a black, coloured or indian is found without a pass, s/he is sent back to her/his homeland, even if one's family has not lived there for three generations

2. Education

Although more is spent on black education in the Republic of South Africa than anywhere else in Africa still is about one-third of what is spent on "white" education per child.

3. Voting System

Blacks do not have a vote in the Republic of South Africa but must vote in their own homelands/bantustans eg. Transkei, Ciskei, Venda etc.

...the little white lie

continued from page 5

make her a secretary."

Foundation and Society representatives are greatly frustrated that most people assume those who oppose apartheid support disinvestment. "I know dozens and dozens of people who would be opposed completely, utterly and absolutely to apartheid, but would not be in favor of divestment," Hughes said.

McAvity told the *Daily* that "Blacks don't want disinvestment, they want a fat wallet so they can improve their own situation."

The Foundation and the Society have a large task in opposing disinvestment in North America. The disinvestment movement, once confined to university campuses, has spread to corporate boardrooms and city governments across the United States and Canada.

New York City has divested funds from banks which give loans to the government of South Africa. Miami has passed a divestment bill, and "the City of Miami is not exactly the most radical place in the country," said Night.

The *Los Angeles Times* reported April 4 that "In the House, 144 Democrats at a two-hour closed caucus adopted a document calling on Congress to adopt legislation barring future U.S. investment in South Africa and ending U.S. bank loans to the Pretoria government, saying U.S. foreign policy must make 'immediate and substantial' strides toward forcing dismantling of the apartheid system."

Night said corporations are starting to reason "Profits (from South Africa) are two per cent but take 20 per cent of boardroom time... they cannot ignore this anymore."

Gays and the RCMP

Who must you be for the RCMP?

by Adam Quastel

To get into the RCMP, you have to be tall, stong, assertive and subscribe to Penthouse Magazine, says one man who almost made it in.

Robert Head wanted to get out of his small Nova Scotia town and he wanted to get a job. When Head applied to become an RCMP constable he got nothing but encouragement from the local RCMP detachment. "I was considered of outstanding character," Head recalls. "I had good references locally." Head proved to be an excellent candidate for RCMP service. He passed all the initial application procedures and exams successfully; it was, therefore, with the utmost confidence that he went to the regional RCMP headquarters in Halifax to go through the final and deciding interviews that lay between civilian life and the Force's Saskatchewan training camp.

Head was weeded out in this final stage, he believes, for his political views, sexual orientation, and family connections.

At the Halifax Division Headquarters, Head was confronted with a series of probing personal questions. "The questions were of a nature that could be called bias and prejudice," Head recalled.

Important information for any prospective employer

"For example, they asked me: what was my relationship with my family, what magazines I read, and whether or not *Penthouse* and *Playboy* were included in the list."

Head says he was "asked about drugs — what drugs I had taken, in what quantity and with frequency, and whether or not I participated in any local contact sports."

"I was asked if I had a girlfriend, and other questions slanted towards ascertaining my sexuality," Head said.

In the original application forms, Head was asked to name all his relatives, their spouses, or people they lived with, whether common law or co-habitants.

Every family member and acquaintances checked out

At the Halifax interview, it appeared the Force had files on many of his relatives and family acquaintances, said Head. The RCMP had most probably done a security check (CPIC) on all the names on the list, he added.

"My family's political views

and connections — especially having relatives who had vacationed in the USSR and who were affiliated with the Canadian Labour movement on professional levels — was certainly detrimental, I would say, to my application," said Head.

However, Head continued, "a great emphasis was placed on my sexuality, on which I was repeatedly asked to answer questions." They were aimed at identifying whether or not he was gay.

Stamped: "Unsuitable"

"I think I wasn't recruited by the Force because my answers appeared liberal and I was not adamantly heterosexual," he said.

Head said he was told by local RCMP officers he was qualified in every way to enter the Force. It was with great surprise that he found himself deemed 'unsuitable' by the headquarters in

"One constable, a neighbour of mine, made reference to those 'god-damn niggers' and the effectiveness of hitting them with his flashlight."

Halifax.

"I was so certain of my acceptance I was ready to pack and go out West to the training camp," said Head.

"In the final analysis," Head said jokingly, "I was not a good candidate for their hockey team and perhaps my background.

personal, political and otherwise was not conducive to the level of subservience that the Force usually wishes of its candidates," he added.

Work At the Secret Police

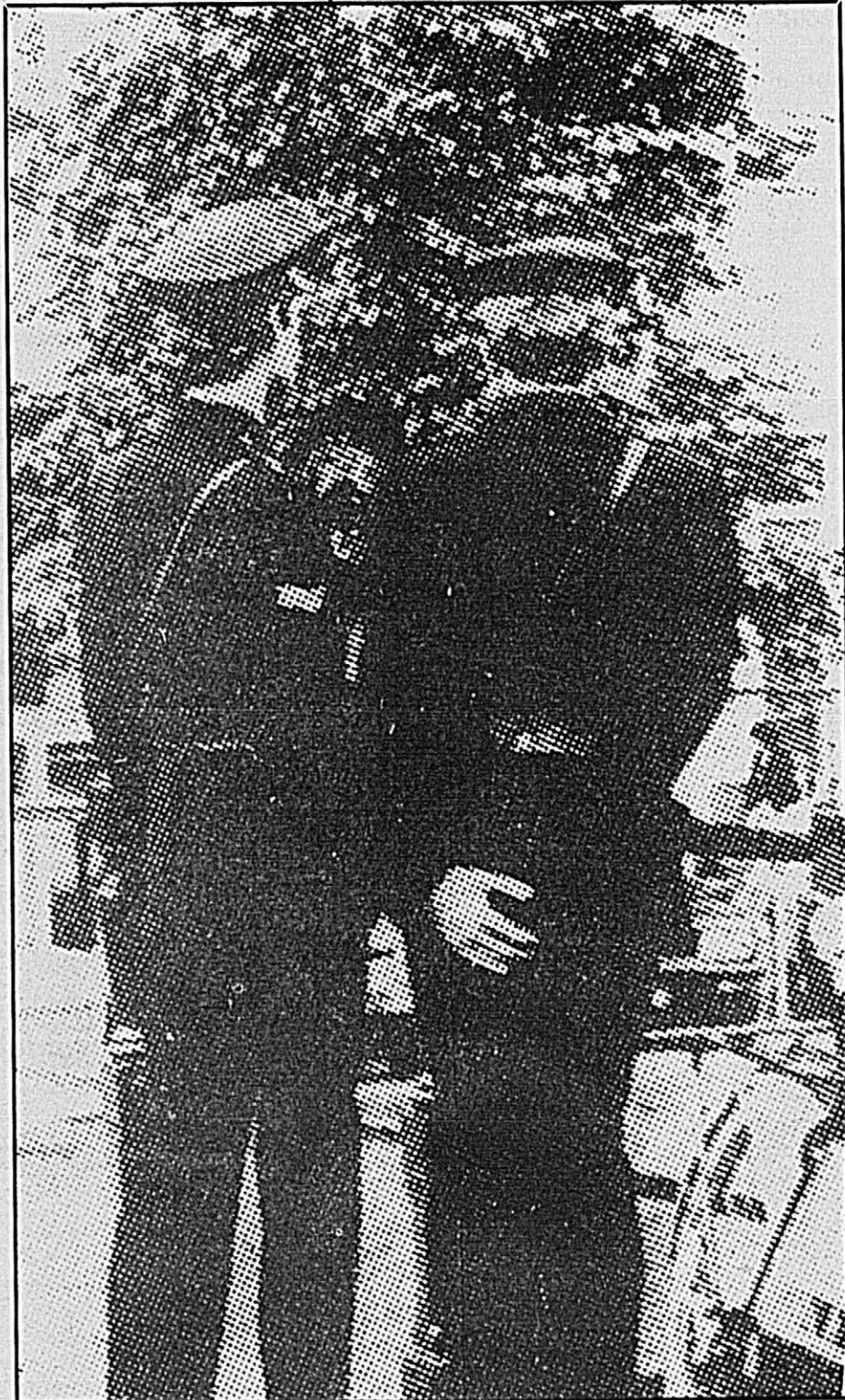
ethnic minorities in the force is rarely thought of, nor is the topic ever raised.

"If there are any non-whites on the force, said Head, "they are probably there for under-

file on his political affiliations since relocating to Montréal.

Not-so-secret RCMP files

In one slightly bizarre episode, the Vice-President of a company, whose workers Head



According to Head's experiences, the RCMP discriminates widely in its hiring practices.

"It's really a racist little force," says Head. "One constable, a neighbour of mine,

cover purposes or political tokens."

Trained to be a bully

The RCMP recruits people from across Canada, and sends them to a central training camp

had just helped to unionize, bragged to Head that he had got a hold of his file through an ex-RCMP officer. The documents are, officially, classified material, and are not supposed to be accessible to anybody outside of the Force.

And, says Head, "one can presume the CSIS engages similar recruitment procedures as the RCMP."

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) Commissioner Ted Finn told a House of Commons committee investigating Act C-9 (the Bill allowing for the creation of the CSIS) that an applicant's sexual orientation is considered. Gays and lesbians are not hired by the CSIS because, said Finn, they would be in danger of being blackmailed.

in Saskatchewan. "What I've heard about the training camp is that they promote an aggressive, bully mentality," said Head.

Secret RCMP files

Head is well aware that the RCMP has a file on him that contains, based on his application forms, a summary of his life up to the age of 19 as well as a

made reference to those 'god-damn niggers' and the effectiveness of hitting them with his flashlight."

This does not imply all RCMP officers act in this manner, yet, the Force overwhelmingly is made up of conservative-leaning, WASP males.

Head said the question of

McGILL STUDENTS' SOCIETY STUDENT LEADER REGISTRATION



Attention All McGill Student Leaders

The 1985/86 President, Editor, Chairperson, Co-Ordinator or Chief Officer of any McGill student Club, Society, Publication, Service, Council, Committee or Association must register with the McGill Students' Society **NO LATER THAN APRIL 15, 1985.**

Registration allows McGill organizations to:

1. be able to book space in the Union;
2. be able to book space in other campus buildings at McGill rates;
3. receive the summer edition of the McGill Student Leader Bulletin;
4. be kept informed about the leadership seminar in September;
5. receive a copy of the operating manual for club officers.

Campus groups not registered by April 15th will be considered inactive and will lose all campus privileges until such time as they are reinstated.

Student leaders must complete the form below or obtain a "Summer Registration" form from the Student's Society General Office, Union 105, 3480 McTavish Street, complete it and hand it in BY APRIL 15TH, 1985 to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary.

SUMMER REGISTRATION FORM

1. Organization _____

Campus Address: Building _____ Room _____

Campus Telephone Number _____

2. Your organization is recognized _____

(N.B. Only the Students' Society, the 14 faculty and school societies and the Students' Athletics Council have the authority to recognize other campus groups.)

3. Name of Chief Officer _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

4. If you will not be in the Montreal area during the summer please fill in the name and summer address of one member of your organization who will be in Montreal.

Name _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

5. AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION

The Students' Society is often asked for the address and phone number of students holding various positions at McGill. Kindly initial one or more of the following lines authorizing the Society to give the above addresses and phone numbers to those requesting them:

- a) Student leaders on campus only _____
- b) Any member of the public asking to get in touch with the person holding your position _____

Signature of Chief Officer _____

Today's Date _____

Hand this form in at the Students' Society General Office or mail to:

Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, 3480 McTavish Street, Room 105, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9.

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YOUR IMPETUS IS NEEDED TO THE MAXIMUS!

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Volunteer Form

Name: _____

Mr., Ms, etc. _____

Given _____

Family _____

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Number _____

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Apt. _____

City _____

Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

Summer Address: _____

Number _____

Street _____

Apt. _____

City _____

Province/State _____

Postal/Zip Code _____

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Summer Telephone Numbers

Volunteer Interest(s): (Check as many as you wish)

☐ BLOOD DRIVE

☐ PROGRAM BOARD

☐ Activities Night

☐ Concerts/Dances

☐ Guest Speakers

☐ Welcome Week

☐ Winter Carnival

☐ Alternative Programming

☐ Performing Arts

☐ STUDENTS' SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

(photography, layout, writing, editing or design)

☐ Student Handbook

☐ Student Directory

☐ McGill Tribune

☐ Old McGill (yearbook)

☐ Check here if you are interested in getting involved during the summer.

Please indicate any particular area(s) within the activities or interests you checked in which you would like to work: (eg., publicity, logistics, finances, etc.)

Hand in completed form at the Students' Society General Office or mail to: Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, 3480 McTavish, Room 105, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9 (392-0930).

Canadian Conservatives on trial

by Rodger Madden

The honeymoon is now over and Canadian businessmen, labour leaders and consumers are anxiously waiting for the government to unveil an economic strategy. After eight months of Mulroneymania, observers of the Canadian economy have been given more questions than answers. The government has yet to bring a budget down. Its views on universality depend on which minister you're speaking to. And the Tory solution to unemployment seems to be as backward as their appointment of as many Tory hacks as possible in order to solve patronage.

To assess the effects of the Conservative government on the Canadian economy over the past eight months one should look at the national accounts. During this period, growth has fallen from five to 3.7 per cent, interest rates have dropped from 11.8 to 10.75 per cent, inflation has held relatively constant and unemployment has fallen very slightly.

Clearly there has been no dramatic shift in any of the major economic indicators. This seems to reflect the attitudes of investors, who, contrary to Mulroney's prophecies, are not hauling their money into Canada en masse. Conservative means status quo these days, or apprehension. Instead of creating a euphoric state of investment activity Mulroney seems to have created an air of apprehension.

The signals coming from the government are confused. The only area that has become definite policy has been the deficit. Time and time again we hear Friedman's gospel: "We cannot keep living beyond our means," and "we cannot keep crowding out productive private investment with unproductive public spending." They speak reduction and then announce a \$35 billion dollar baby for next year. The only excuse, apology or attempt at an explanation has a decidedly childish air. They blame it on the Liberals much like siblings on their mother.

The Premier's conference at the Prime Minister's residence boasted almost unanimous agreement as to what should be the government's prime objective — deficit reduction. Manitoba Premier Howard Pawley was the only one to dissent. His fear of the government was that it would become obsessed with deficit reduction as the sole criteria for measuring its success. The real goals of job creation and economic development would be lost.

According to a Gallup poll done at the end of 1984, deficit reduction is fourth on the list of economic priorities for most Canadians. Placed first was job creation, followed by inflation and

the value of the dollar. Fully 67 per cent of Canadians said that the deficit should not be cut at the cost of economic or social programmes.

If the Canadian public puts such a low priority on deficit reduction why do our politicians put it as the number one problem?

Finance Minister Wilson cites three reasons why. It ties up too much money solely in interest payments, it crowds out private investment and it causes concern amongst foreigners as to the safety of investing in this country.

The last point would seem a bit unreasonable considering foreign investment has not been deterred from the United States which has a deficit of \$180 billion.

Secondly the 'crowding out' argument would seem to have little weight considering that we have upwards of 11 per cent unemployment. There would seem to be a lot of room here for investment from both the public and private sectors.

Finally the argument that higher deficits mean higher interest payments can be reversed to say that higher interest rates mean higher deficits. If our government did more to pursue lower interest rates then certainly this would lessen the burden of the deficit.

As well as sounding out plenty of rhetoric about deficit reduction the Mulroney government has also been testing the



water in so far as a free trade pact with the United States is concerned. By 1987, fully 85 per cent of Canada's trade with the United States will be tariff free anyway, according to earlier treaties. The remaining 15 per cent comes mostly in areas where negotiations for tariff reduction have been ruled out by Mulroney, in the cultural, banking and communications sectors.

It is obvious free trade pact with United States is a non-issue. The real cause for concern is that pressure groups within the United States will be successful in their lobbying efforts to get new tariffs put on goods exported from Canada. Their chance of success would seem slim given the Reagan administration's ideological stance against protectionism.

Any other government actions regarding the economy in the last eight months have taken the form of reviews, proposals or press leaks. We have been told that all major government programmes from unemployment insurance to foreign aid to housing programmes are now under review. Several crown corporations have been offered for sale but no action has been taken.

In short all interest groups are waiting for the budget due to be introduced in the House of Commons in early May. How conservative our Conservative party really is will soon become apparent.

McGill military research:

There's no policy like no policy

by David Lennox
and Jenny Beeman

When it comes to military research, the McGill Administration seems to believe there's no policy like *no policy*.

Over the past year the McGill Administration has come under fire from McGill's Project Ploughshares and MEND (McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament), for its lack of ethical criteria to screen applications for military research, and has recently been criticized for not even following the few guidelines it has.

There have also been repeated calls for the establishment of a committee to study the problem of ethical guidelines and perhaps become a permanent organ for screening and reviewing all military-related projects on campus.

The Administration, however, has consistently rejected these proposals.

At present, the only written policy on military research is two short paragraphs in the McGill Staff Handbook. These

note that "The University does not allow its professors, students or facilities to be engaged in secret military research sponsored by civilian or military agencies. There is but one exception to this restriction. We are prepared in principle, to consider applications for the prosecution of research concerned with the defence of Canada and sponsored by Canadian agencies."

Since most applications for secret military research can be expected from Canadian agencies, and since "the defence of Canada" can be very widely interpreted, the acceptance or rejection of virtually all proposals rests on the discretion of whoever happens to be in the appropriate office.

In other words, there is virtually no formal restriction of military research projects at McGill.

Moreover, as the *Daily* reported, the Administration may be allowing a great deal of secret research to proceed on campus while denying that any

exists. This point depends on how 'secret research' is defined.

The Administration seems to use the term to mean there are no projects for which security clearances are needed — there are no projects whose very existence is kept secret. But the term could also apply to research where the results are kept secret.

Every Department of National Defense contract signed with McGill University has an agreement giving the military wide-ranging powers to censor publication of research results. It is thus possible that secrecy in this sense is commonplace.

There are two basic reasons behind the concern over military research on campus. The first is that the veil of secrecy surrounding military projects is objectionable. It contradicts the basic objective of universities to pursue Truth without encumbrance or restrictions, and makes it impossible for the university or military to be publicly accountable.

The negative consequences of

military research in fueling the arms race are also seen as dangerous. As the arms race evolves and new weapons (such as Star Wars) come on stream, politicians are less willing and have less freedom to negotiate with opposing countries.

Their attention becomes fixed on finding that special weapon that will over-kill the enemy's special new weapon. Since both sides are doing this, neither will believe the other is serious about stopping the escalation.

Military research distorts and takes over international politics. It diverts funds from peaceful research. It creates situations where the economy becomes dependent on war production; where peace would be economically disastrous. And it makes possible new and more deadly additions to the stock of death toys.

These concerns about military research, and the McGill Administration's apparent lack of concern about military research, prompted several groups and in-

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Vietnam: Ten years later

by Truong Minh Dung

April 30, 1985 is the date of U2 Blochemistry students' 312-B final exam. But it doesn't necessarily mean the last day of their lives.

Ten years ago however, 12,000 miles from McGill, the last day of April was the last day of a nation. Saigon, capital of South Vietnam was overrun by North Vietnamese troops. With the departure of Americans and TV cameras, Vietnam was cut off from the Western world.

What follows are the testimonies of Vietnamese students now at McGill, Concordia or Université de Montréal. They witnessed and experienced life under communist rule after April 30, 1975.

What they tell are just the bare facts, informal documents without which history would lose its human aspect.

Under Communist Rule

Immediately following their victory, the Communist rulers of Hanoi encouraged civil servants, officers and soldiers of the old regime to sign up for "re-education camps." For civil servants, Hanoi said re-education wouldn't last more than a month, for soldiers (privates) a mere three days. Half a million believed Hanoi. Three months later none had yet returned. Even today, the fate of hundreds of thousands is still unknown.

"Forced labour was a main component of the 're-education process.' An ex-officer, friend of mine, found himself in a camp in Ca Mau, a swampy part of South Vietnam. The daily schedule was straight-forward: two to three hours of political indoctrination followed not by any discussion or argumentation but by six to seven hours of woodcutting in the nearby jungle. The task involved standing in the swamp the whole time, with muddy water up to waist level. Mosquitoes and leeches made working conditions unbearable. Food, limited, was mostly vegetable (90 per cent). Work tightly supervised by armed guards, was rarely finished before

enough. Many died in the camp from malnutrition, beatings, lack of medical care and bad weather. Some turned insane, others committed suicide. My uncle stayed there eight years."

N.n.P. (McGill)

Student Life

The paranoid atmosphere of the new regime extended to school life. Students soon found out that teachers were replaced by staffers from the North. Political sessions (up to eight hours a week) were mandatory. No matter what their programme was, students had to debate the merits of Marxism compared to other systems. They were also asked to perform manual work in the fields, take military training and help the government implement its new economic policies.

"After passing the university entrance test, I was asked to fill out a lot of papers. On one form, I had to give my social class. There were four classes: Party members, members of the Communist Youth; members of the local Youth organization and ordinary citizens. Since I didn't belong to any of those organizations, I answered that I was an ordinary citizen.

I was called to the director's office afterwards. It seems I was the only one in my class to list myself as an ordinary citizen."

P.T.M. (McGill)

"Political classes were mandatory starting with the first year of high school. Communism was examined for its merits, never for its weaknesses.

"Various punishments awaited students naive or stubborn enough to question the regime or the theories behind it. A class mate of mine lost her temper one day and asked her teacher whether he really believed in his own lectures. He did not reply. The next day, my classmate received three consecutive hours of intensive indoctrination given by the principal. She passed the political course that semester but received a 0 per

centage. We grew manioc and peanuts there, digging the soil, watering and everything...They screamed after everyone to do some manual work but it was wasted in bad management..."

N.t.P. (Concordia)

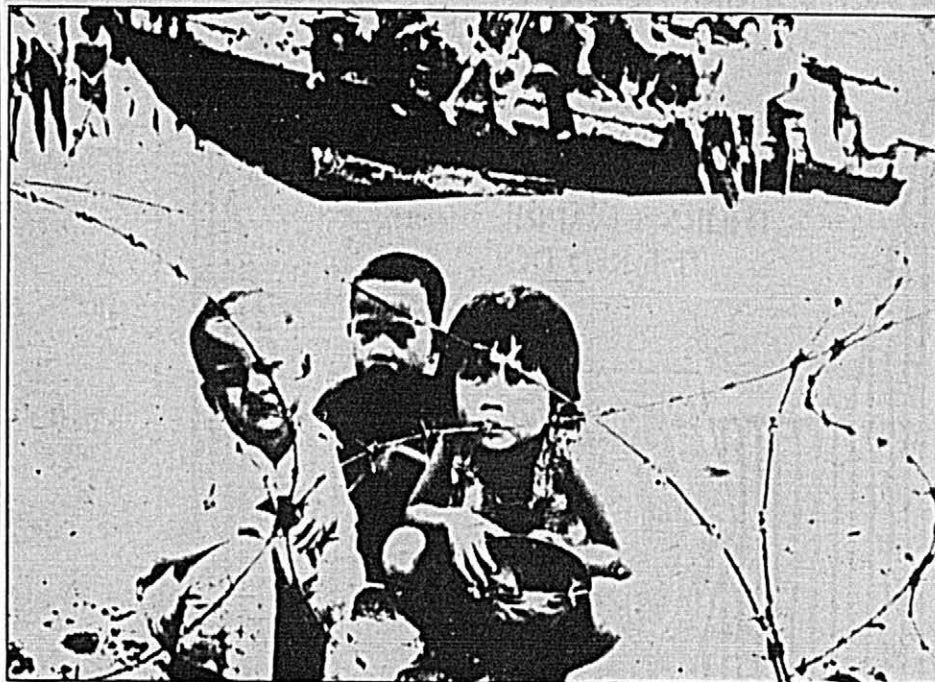
"I was about 15 when the Communists took over. In my hometown, young people were optimistic about the future. It

the morale at home...Some kid would be dead for more than a year without his parents being told. It was only when a friend in the unit went back on leave that the family would learn the truth, their son buried in some unknown part of Cambodia."

T.h.D. (U de M)

Crossing the Seas

The plight of people fleeing Vietnam first came to the world's attention in



was Peace at last.

"After high school, I tried to apply for university. When my application revealed that my father was in a reeducation camp, it was put aside from the others with a red mark on it, right under my nose.

"Still, they allowed me to write the entrance exam but it was hopeless. The standard of admission is not based on academic records but on family history and background.

"Meanwhile, my father had not been released. Yet, he was just a low-rank official in the former regime. My family went broke because of tax hikes and changes to a new devaluated currency. I had been a Communist follower but I was now disillusioned. What could you do in a society where you are discriminated against by your own people?"

C.v.T. (McGill)

At War with Cambodia

In late 1978, Vietnam invaded neighbouring Cambodia. Officially portrayed as an operation to rescue Cambodians from the brutal regime of the Khmer Rouge, the war was in fact motivated by more complex motives.

"Vietnamese youths between 18 and 25 were forced to join up to fight a war we didn't believe in. Police control stations were set up in the streets to screen the population for 'reactionary elements,' that is, youths who refused to join up. I often heard shotguns as security officers pursued youths who tried to bypass the control stations."

N.n.P.

"I lost two personal friends in Cambodia. Another suffered beri-beri. You could poke your finger in his flesh and the imprint remained there. His mother couldn't stop crying when he was taken back into hospital."

P.t.M.

"Many families thought their sons were still alive. In fact, the army had stopped announcing its dead to preserve

1979. By that time, 65,000 boat people were arriving every month in refugee camps in Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

For the majority of people, there was no legal way to leave the country. Just having such intention was enough to be considered 'enemy of the People' and get jailed. To escape their conditions in Vietnam, the refugees faced untold hardships, leaving in clandestine ways, crowded aboard unseaworthy ships. U.N. estimates show that for every boat person who arrived in a refugee camp, there was another one who died in the open seas, either drowning, running out of food or attacked by pirates.

"In my first attempt to leave Vietnam, we were supposed to wait by the river-side for a ship to pick us up. It never showed up. After sunset, we spent the night hiding in the nearby forest. In the morning, we tried to make our way back when we were stopped by security officers. We didn't have any travelling permission so they jailed us.

That was the first of my five attempts to leave the country.

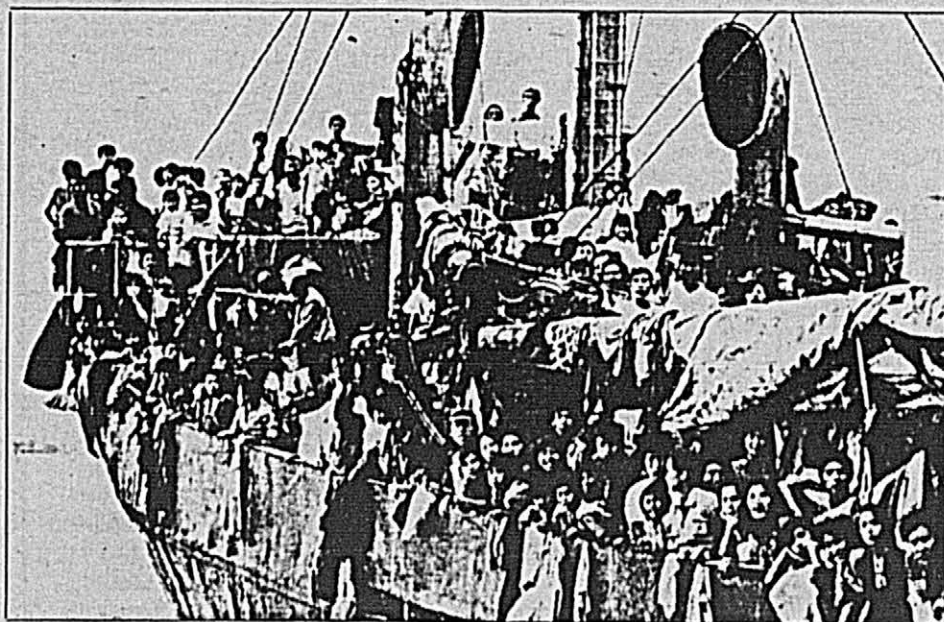
D.t.A.

"On the boat we were allowed only one small cup of water every morning. My friend and I were sitting next to a water tank so we used a plastic bag to drink secretly at night. In the morning, the others found out our ploy and confiscated the plastic bag. We had to use a handkerchief after that. We'd soak it into the water tank then we'd try to twist the water out into our mouth."

T.t.D.

"We had no medication and we lacked medical personnel so I volunteered to help the doctor and the nurse at the camp's infirmary. A couple came in once with their little daughter. She must have been around twelve, very young anyway. The parents told us that their boat had been attacked by Thai pirates who raped

continued page 34



sunset because of 'daily objectives' (amount of wood cut set for the day) to be reached. Beating and insults from the guards were part of the daily routine."

T.m.D. (McGill)

"My uncle, a civil servant, was sent to a camp in a mountainous region of North Vietnam. For a year, the family did not know where he was. His day of release, as well as those of his companions, was regularly postponed because their behavior was never deemed good

enough. Many died in the camp from malnutrition, beatings, lack of medical care and bad weather. Some turned insane, others committed suicide. My uncle stayed there eight years."

T.m.D.

"Digging irrigation canals twice a year was part of the school programme. During the summer, we also had to attend military training. All university students, males and females, were obliged to go for a month and stay in army barracks, train like soldiers, handle AK-47's and attend political classes twice a day.

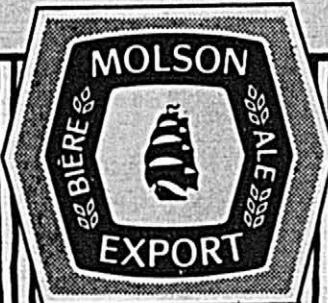
Each school also had a patch of land to

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01 Feb- 07 Jun	509						
08 Jun- 18 Jul	559	509	549	609			
19 Jul- 05 Sep	609	549	599	649	599		
06 Sep- 21 Sep	559	509	549	609	549	609	
22 Sep- 14 Oct	559	559	579	639	579	579	559
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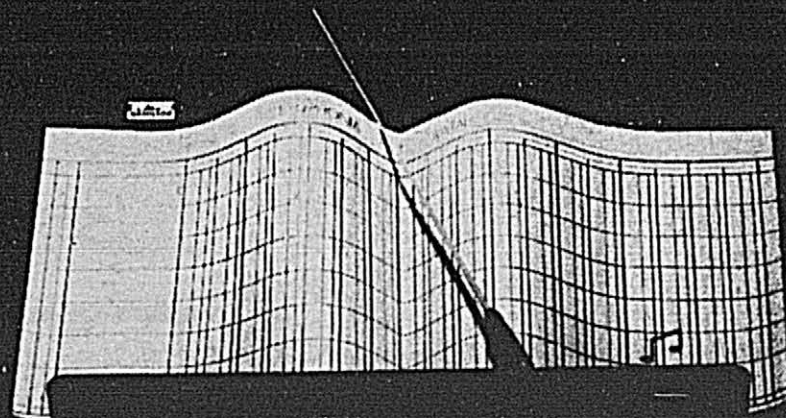
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Fascists on the edge of respectability

Lyndon H. LaRouche

by Brendan Weston
Melinda Wittstock
and Federico Hidalgo

A group of neo-Nazis is poised to move beyond the political fringe in North America. They wear no armbands, swastikas, or uniforms — they have none of the overt trappings associated with neo-Nazis. You may have spotted them in Montréal métro stations, handing out leaflets entitled "Beam the Bomb to end World Hunger" and immediately dismissed them as a marginal cult of bizarre lunatics.

But, this group has close contacts with high-placed officials in the Reagan Administration, the National Security Council, the CIA, the Pentagon, and the American defense establishment. They have also managed to infiltrate the American civil rights movement and have fielded candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives for the last nine years. Their leader has run for President of the United States in 1976, 1980 and 1984. In the last Canadian federal election, they stood 64 candidates under the Party for a Canadian Commonwealth (PCC).

They are the fanatical followers of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

Their aim is to create a New World Economic Order with a more militarized and "hegemonic" U.S., lead by LaRouche, as the centre of a fascist-corporatist Empire.

The LaRouchites peddle a bizarre strain of the anti-semitic world conspiracy theory, accusing the KGB, the Queen of England, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Henry Kissinger, B'nai B'rith, Pierre Trudeau and the Bronfman family, to name a few, of collaborating to mastermind an international Jewish conspiracy. They also claim they can end world hunger with particle beam weaponry.

Allegations that LaRouche is an anti-Semite have been published in the *New York Times*, *Mother Jones* magazine, *The Village Voice*, the *New York* weekly *Our Town News*, and *New Republic* as well as in a NBC documentary. The LaRouchites have been denounced as Fascists and anti-Semites by organisations as varied as the Heritage Foundation, the U.S. Democratic Party, the AFL-CIO, various left-wing groups, the *National Review* and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith who accused LaRouche of "the injection of anti-Semitic poison into the American political bloodstream."

LaRouche, a right-wing extremist and anti-semitic, has expanded his operations into Canada in the last three years under various front groups such as the Schiller Institute, the PCC, and the Fusion Energy Foundation. The Canadian LaRouchites are registered as a non-profit corporation under the name Le Comité pour la République du Canada and are based in Montréal at 411 Belanger St. E.

The PCC made a surprisingly strong showing in the last federal elections, polling ahead most other fringe parties, and garnering 942 votes in the Montréal suburb of Longueuil. In the last Montréal civic election in 1982, the PCC candidate for

Mayor, Gilles Gervais came fourth with 1,397 votes, ahead of two other fringe candidates.

Although they have branched into Canada and many other countries, their organizational base and influence lies in the United States.

LaRouche gets Reagan's ear

In the past four years, the LaRouchites have gained access to a wide range of Reagan administration officials, many of which have told both *The Washington Post* and *New Republic* that they have found LaRouche useful in supplying intelligence information and promoting their policies. LaRouche, in turn, has gained increased legitimacy for his cause from his fraternization with these officials.

LaRouche and his front group the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) played a key role in promoting the Reagan Administration's 'Star Wars' plan, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). LaRouche aides met often with Dr. Ray Pollock during 1982-83 when Pollock, as Director of Defense Programs at the NSC was working on the policy underlying Reagan's March 1983 speech proposing SDI space weaponry, according to the November 19, 1984 issue of the *New Republic*.

While denying the LaRouchites "had any real influence" on Administration thinking, Pollock told the *New Republic* he found potential "merit" in FEF ideas on the economic "spin-offs" from the SDI.

The Beam lobby

The LaRouchites began pushing for the research and development of space weaponry long before U.S. government officials and defense scientists even began thinking about it. By 1980, an FEF scientist lectured at West Point on the military applications of fusion power, while the FEF was claiming thousands of members in the American science and engineering community and over 800,000

ment) and in the monitoring of Soviet fusion developments."

Reagan's famous 'Star Wars' speech on March 23, 1983 surprised the public and media but apparently not the LaRouchites. A month before Reagan's speech, LaRouche called on his supporters to intensify their lobbying for beam weapons, with the aim, LaRouche said, "to make 'defensive beam weapons' a household word in America...during the month of March."

After Reagan's speech, the American media used FEF spokespeople as a legitimate source for explaining what Reagan envisioned. FEF spokespeople were quoted in wire service reports, syndicated columns, the *Washington Post*, and in many local newspapers across the U.S. The LaRouchites claimed a major share of credit for the SDI in their own publications.

The Reagan's administration's connection with the LaRouchites combined with its failure to

"I propose to win wars," LaRouche wrote, arguing that such wars should aim at "progressive liquidation" of governments that refused to surrender and "total victory" over the "last bastion of the enemy." He called his doctrine the "ABC strategy" — an atomic, biological, and chemical attack for the purpose of "exterminating every possible means of opposition within the frontal area."

In the 1978 *New Solidarity* articles, LaRouche wrote that between 120-180 million Americans would die in an initial ABC exchange. LaRouchites have also promoted the "first strike" use of space weaponry, as part of their policy to deny "the right of the Soviet Union to exist," ex-LaRouchite Dr. Steven Bardwell wrote in his January 1984 National Caucus of Labour Committees (a LaRouche front group) memorandum prior to his resignation. The LaRouchites have also officially endorsed the production of Neutron bombs, microwave bombs, and "cobalt bombs with fans."

The CIA connection

"If LaRouche dreams of conquering the world, he also dreams of becoming its number one spymaster," wrote Dennis King and Ronald Radosh in the *New Republic*.

National Security Council aides have spoken of the "usefulness" of LaRouchite intelligence. Former Chief of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) noted that the LaRouchites have provided the Agency with valuable intelligence information from countries such as Angola and Mozambique which, he told the *New Republic*, were not available from other sources.

Since Reagan came to power, the LaRouchites have had direct contact with both CIA and DIA officials on matters of national security, top CIA officials revealed in an interview with the *Washington Post* November 2, 1984.

According to CIA officials quoted in the *Post*, LaRouche met personally with Admiral Bobby Ray Inman when he was deputy director of the CIA and with Inman's successor John McMahon to discuss intelligence matters. The meetings took place at the CIA's tightly restricted headquarters in Langley, Virginia, say CIA officials.

According to the *Post*, National Security Council member Dr. Norman Bailey described LaRouche's organization as having "one of the best private intelligence services in the world."

LaRouche also has many international contacts. In *New Solidarity*, he claims to have met with Pope John Paul II, former Mexican president Lopez Portillo, the late Indira Gandhi, and Argentinian President Raúl Alfonsín. NSC officials quoted in *New Republic* confirm LaRouche's meetings with Gandhi, Alfonsín, and Portillo. These contacts provide useful informa-



subscribers to the FEF publication *Fusion*. For the fiscal year 1980-81, the FEF reported an income from subscriptions of close to \$2 million.

Major General George Keegan Jr., former chief of Air Force Intelligence and one of the first prominent Americans to advocate in the mid-1970's a 'Star Wars' defense system, told the *New Republic* that the LaRouchites have been "successful in penetrating every private and government organisation in the U.S. involved in fusion research (a key area of research underlying laser and particle beam weapons develop-

speak out when LaRouche claimed nationally his influence over Reagan's SDI policy helped LaRouche to emerge as a legitimate American politician on the Right.

LaRouche's ABCs of Warfare

This new legitimacy LaRouchites have gained on the American Right is particularly frightening considering LaRouche's vision articulated in a series of articles in a 1978 issue of his newspaper *New Solidarity*.

LaRouche described how a militarized U.S. under his leadership could achieve permanent worldwide "hegemony."

feature

tion to the NSC, CIA and DIA. NSC officials also said they have found LaRouche's intelligence gathering useful in the formation of policy, according to the *New Republic*.

After the NBC "First Camera" documentary on LaRouche, which exposed his connections to the Reagan Administration as well as his anti-Semitism, Democratic National Committee chair Charles Manatt called on President Reagan to "end the shocking White House involvement" with LaRouche. White House spokesperson Larry Speakes said the Administration's policy, however, is to "talk to any American citizen" who might have "helpful" information.

LaRouche's quest for power
LaRouche has used his new legitimacy from his Reagan contacts to build up his electoral front group, the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), formed in 1980. The NDPC has grown over the last four years by emphasizing its support for Reagan's policies and by disguising LaRouchian anti-Semitism as anti-Kissenger rhetoric.

In 1984, the NDPC received over 150,000 votes in 15 states. They have also done remarkably well in grassroots elections across the U.S. In the November 6 elections, they ran 2,000 candidates in at least 30 states. LaRouche ran as an independent candidate for President and received 14,613 votes in Texas, 13,307 in Virginia, but only 127 in Maryland. In 1976, LaRouche had run for President on the U.S. Labour Party ticket; in 1980, he ran as a Democratic Party nominee in the primaries. Last year as a Presidential

candidate, LaRouche aired 14 half-hour nationally broadcast political advertisements, worth up to \$230,000 each, according to the *Post*. LaRouche told viewers from a tastefully simulated living room that "Walter F. Mondale is an agent of influence of the Soviet secret intelligence service... if any of you vote for him, you've been warned."

LaRouche spent most of his commercial time illustrating how Mondale and Ferraro are "crawling into bed with a pro-Soviet, neo-Nazi party (the Green Party from West Germany). He warned viewers

The World according to LaRouche

Since 1977, LaRouche and his disciples have made their thinly veiled anti-Semitic gospel known in dozens of books and articles on military, political, historical and philosophical topics.

They have what Dennis King calls "a pathological hatred and fear of Jews as alleged usurers and terrorists and as carriers of moral corruption and diseased philosophies" in the American magazine *Mother Jones*. The LaRouchites believe wealthy Jews such as the Rothschilds and Bronfmans are a "subhuman species" and have,

As well, they have called for the establishment of a fascist-like "industrial-capitalist" dictatorship lead by LaRouche and the "total mobilization of the entire population" to prepare for "total war" — a line from Nazi Joseph Goebbels.

In an article in *New Solidarity* December 8, 1978, LaRouche wrote that the Nazi holocaust, in which six million Jews were exterminated, was a "commonplace delusion of the American Zionist or Zionist fellow traveller."

In recent years, however, LaRouche has refrained from

"British" and "feudal oligarchy" to disguise their anti-Semitism. "British" conspirators often have Jewish surnames in LaRouchian propaganda.

The LaRouchites also obfuscate their own neo-Nazism by accusing their enemies, such as B'nai B'rith and the Rockefellers, of being Nazis. Writes King, this usage of the word Nazi "is mere trickery. When the LaRouchians call for 'the immediate elimination of the Nazi Jewish lobby' from American public life, they are using the word Nazi to disguise their own advocacy of a Hitler-style policy."

The making of a neo-Nazi cult

LaRouche began his political life on the Left as a member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers' Party in 1948. He worked with the SWP through the 1950's and '60's. In 1967, he and a small group of radical students participating with the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) in the Columbia University student occupation and strike in 1968, formed the Students for a Democratic Society Labour Committee (SDSLC). LaRouche and his friends were subsequently kicked out of the SDS and then changed their name in 1971 to the National Caucus of Labour Committees (NCLC).

The NCLC wasted no time in isolating itself from the American Left. It achieved notoriety in the media with its "Operation Mop-Up." NCLC henchmen beat up over 60 members of rival groups on the Left. This was followed by an internal purge and a period of "psychological terror"

continued page 14

Schiller Rights Rally 10 Times Bigger Than Jesse Jackson's

by Don Bauer
Jan. 20 (NSIP)—Back in August 1979 Hitler's media lord, Joseph Goebbels dressed up German troops in British uniforms, faked parades, and announced to the world through the Nazi media that Poland had invaded Germany.

This week the Washington Post, ABC Nightly News, and the rest of the U.S. Eastern Establishment media tried the same stunt they had pulled out the latest Martin Luther King

testament, the 10,000 person demonstration in Washington, D.C., in support of the anti-apartheid struggle.

by Kathleen Almeida
Jesse Jackson's rally in New York City was a far cry from the one in Washington, D.C., in support of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Jesse Jackson Says: Keep Africa Poor

by Kathleen Almeida
Jesse Jackson's rally in New York City was a far cry from the one in Washington, D.C., in support of the anti-apartheid struggle.

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Blue Army Implicated In Attempt to Kill Pope

As John Paul II Embarks on Ibero-American Tour
Terror Alert in Europe
As Reagan Inaugurated

about Henry Kissinger's close connections to the Swiss-controlled grain cartel and the "Zionist" drug lobby.

in articles in *New Solidarity* in 1977 and 1978, called for "the immediate elimination" of Jews from the American political pro-

cess. As well, they have called for the establishment of a fascist-like "industrial-capitalist" dictatorship lead by LaRouche and the "total mobilization of the entire population" to prepare for "total war" — a line from Nazi Joseph Goebbels.

LaRouche cult urges life-long commitment

by Brendan Weston and Melinda Wittstock

About 25 people file into a small room on the third floor of the YMCA on Drummond street. Two young violinists are playing a classical duet. When they are finished, Beth Cohen, a young New Yorker, walks to the front of the room and tells the people in the room: "This is what we're fighting for — high culture."

She then begins to speak about the Schiller Institute's plans.

Putting up a map of Africa, she explains how most the African people are starving because of the International Monetary Fund, Henry Kissinger and Cecil Rhodes. The map shows all the railways which only go into the continent as far as the diamond mines. "This is so the oligopolists can make a profit," she says.

Reading from a prepared text and telling the group she is reading from a "secret intelligence briefing," she proposes a plan that will "end

world hunger in six weeks."

Six ports must be opened in Africa, she says, three of which will be on the East coast and another three on the West Coast. The American Army must go and deliver food to the starving Africans "like the Normandy invasion," she adds.

Cohen claims beam weapons technology will end world hunger. "Star Wars" is also necessary, she says, to "counter Soviet aggression."

"We've (the Schiller Institute) met with Reagan, and his plan for the development of the SDI shows he's finally broken with Kissinger."

Cohen reveals the Schiller Institute's long-range development strategy: "We can colonize the Moon and Mars — anything's possible."

Cohen ends her speech and asks the group if they have any questions. We phrase our questions carefully, knowing from previous encounters with LaRouchites in metro stations that they dismiss anyone who seems even slightly critical. If you disagree with something

they say, you get the immediate response: "Shove off kid. We're not interested in talking to anyone who disagrees with us."

For the LaRouchites, it is important not to get too much attention from the wrong people. Their goal is to net in the few potential recruits while trying not to anger or interest those hostile to their strange-sounding ideas.

But, if you tell them you're interested but admit you find it all just a bit weird and you want to know more, you get a pile of newspapers and pamphlets, an immediate pitch for money and subscriptions, and a polite request for your phone number. You may also get invited to one of their meetings.

The meeting finally ends and Beth Cohen approaches us, asking for our names, addresses and phone numbers. She asks us what we do and we tell her we are McGill students. Immediately, she asks us to be the McGill representatives for the Schiller Institute and to get them a room in the Union Building so they can "recruit students."

The Schiller Institute has been increasing its efforts lately to recruit students from Université de Montréal, Université de Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Concordia and McGill. They had a special recruitment meeting at U de M in January but only one student showed up. At Concordia, they almost got accreditation as a student club last year, until a student complained to the student government that they were anti-Semitic.

At McGill, they have had no success in setting up any meetings, although they have been known to approach both students and professors. One such student came down to the *Daily* office to ask us whether we knew anything about the Party for a Canadian Commonwealth — another LaRouche front group. He said he had a friend who was being harassed by the PCC but would not give us any details for fear of further harassment.

By our second meeting with the Schiller Institute, Cohen begins to pressure us to bring all our friends from McGill to

their meetings, get them a list of all the McGill student clubs and their phone numbers. Cohen tells the people at this meeting about the Schiller Institute's world-wide connections and their intelligence network.

She claims LaRouche met with the Pope before his recent tour of Latin America and told him about plans to assassinate him, which, she says, averted his death "at the hands of guerrillas."

Her speech lambasts the IMF and Henry Kissinger. She says both have to be stopped. As well, she says, "We've basically taken over the civil rights movement in the U.S.," pointing to an exaggerated turnout in their January 15 demonstration in Washington D.C.

By our third meeting with the LaRouchites, they are urging us "to give up our University careers" and help them organize a massive demonstration in Washington against the IMF.

The IMF, we are told by a Schiller Institute "expert", is a

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...fascist LaRouche

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In which LaRouche declared that members of the NCLC had been brainwashed by the CIA to assassinate him. This gave him the excuse to force "deprogramming sessions" on his followers and to subject them to rigorous security checks.

According to Greg Rose, a NCLC defector writing in the *National Review*, "In the summer of 1974, the NCLC held a military training school for selected members at a farm near the villages of Argyle and Salem in upstate New York. Among the subjects covered were explosives and demolition, small arms, small unit tactics, and military history."

A lot of trained and armed LaRouchites, prepared to effect what they call "Counter-terror" is frightening news. Another of King's sources says "You have to understand the constant state of hysteria in the NCLC's 'war-room.' Every few months they concoct a new assassination scare and get everybody whipped up. One time they even announced a plan to 'hit' every leader of the Communist Party U.S.A. If LaRouche should be assassinated. They could erupt into mayhem at any time."

In 1975 and 1976, the NCLC began to court extreme right-wingers, including Roy Frankhauser of the Pennsylvania Ku Klux Klan. But the most significant alliance they forged was with Willis Carto's Liberty Lobby, a blatantly anti-semitic organization. The Liberty Lobby first served as a "conduit for extremist right-wing contributions to LaRouche's (1976) campaign for the Presidency of the U.S."

By 1978, the NCLC began to work under the banner of the "Anti-Drug Coalition," which LaRouche had co-founded with Black Muslim leader Wallace Mohammed in July, 1978. The coalition served as a powerful propaganda platform for LaRouche's theory that the American drug trade is controlled by the International Jewish Conspiracy.

Where do the LaRouchites get their money?

In the mid-1970's, LaRouche set up Computron Systems, a software company, which originally operated out of the New York NCLC headquarters. Recruiting talented computer

wizards, LaRouche profited from the booming demand for computer software. The company netted in an estimated \$3.5 to \$5 billion annually in sales in 1980 and built up a list of giant corporate customers. Much of the company's profits went directly to the NCLC.

The LaRouchites also support themselves financially through a variety of other means, including sales of its literature and books, telephone soliciting, loans and donations from members and supporters, and "intelligence-gathering" for corporations and individuals. According to the *Post*, the LaRouchites also receive public funding in the form of federal matching funds. The 1984 LaRouche presidential campaign received a total of \$494,000 in federal matching funds, federal records say. The 1984 campaign raised a total of \$6.1 million, according to the *Post*.

Members of the group are psychologically and emotionally urged to lend or give money to the organization.

William Weld, U.S. Attorney in Boston, said his office is presently investigating complaints by some contributors to the LaRouche presidential campaign that after they made credit card payments, much larger amounts were charged to their accounts without permission.

The Newark-based First Fidelity Bank, which processed the credit card charges for the LaRouche campaign organization, said in court, according to the *Post*, that the LaRouche campaign made unauthorized charges on contributors credit cards totalling more than \$540,000.

1981 internal documents show, according to the *Post*, that the group was making an average of \$500,000 a month. Ex-members estimate the group raised about \$2 million a month leading up to the 1984 presidential elections.

LaRouche on trial

The NBC "First Camera" documentary on LaRouche supported allegations that he and his followers are anti-semitic fascists, have close contacts with the Reagan administration and defense scientists, and confirmed their fundraising practices.

LaRouche immediately launched a \$150 million libel suit

against NBC, which he lost, along with an NBC countersuit, alleging that LaRouche followers tried to sabotage a scheduled interview with Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan by impersonating an NBC employee and a Senate aide. The interview was for one of NBC's broadcasts on LaRouche. NBC was awarded \$3.2 million in damages which LaRouche claims he cannot pay.

During the trial, LaRouche testified he had almost no income and has not filed a tax return since the early 1970's. "I have not made a purchase of anything greater than a \$5 haircut in the last 10 years," LaRouche testified. But, one ex-LaRouchite told the *Post* that LaRouche enjoys "a wonderful lifestyle befitting a man making \$250,000 a year." The ex-member added that "Mr. LaRouche is a master at making sure that nothing is in his name."

LaRouche said during the nine-day trial that "the Soviets officially declared war on me. You're talking about a major assassination target... Yes, absolutely... Henry Kissinger is behind the assassination plot."

He said that anyone who believes the NBC broadcasts is "crazy," "insane," or "a total illiterate and mental case." He also claimed he was "probably the best economist in the world today" and "also one of the best-informed people in the world. We have influence on governments."

LaRouche also testified that Kissinger has been "attacking me, killing my friends and wrecking governments for years."

Others testifying on behalf of NBC denounced LaRouche. Bob Walker of the Heritage Foundation characterized him as "off his rocker, actually somewhat insane." House of Representatives member Parren J. Mitchell referred to him as a "scoundrel" whose organization "smacks of fascism." Former Secretary of the Interior James Watt said he had been "wooded for a period of time by LaRouche," but said he had ended the relationship after deciding "Mr. LaRouche was nuts."

Are the LaRouchites really dangerous?

While the LaRouchites will necessarily remain a fringe group, their influence should not be ignored. Their ability to manipulate organizations and movements, and influence governments through their interest group lobbying is frightening considering their repulsive politics.

It is LaRouche's strategy to win over different sectors of the population by targeting different messages to different groups. While LaRouche gets support from the KKK and the Liberty Lobby for his anti-semitism, he gets credibility from the Reagan Administration for his advocacy of beam weapons. Nazism in Germany also started out small with similar tactics in the 1920's.

...LaRouche cult

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part of the international conspiracy of feudal oligarchs and environmentalists who would rather see people die than 'develop' the unexploited regions of the earth. We pretend sympathy.

Gilles Gervais asks us to meet with him in a Montréal

restaurant to discuss our giving up university for the Schiller Institute. He does not mention to us that he was a candidate both in the 1982 Montréal civic elections and in the 1984 federal election. We wait for about an hour but Gervais never shows up. We never get called by the Schiller Institute again.

...the no policy policy

continued from page 9

dividuals on campus to propose the establishment of committees to review research contracts.

It was proposed that an ad hoc committee be set up to study the problem of military research on campus, to define what the term means, and to suggest a list of ethical criteria to be used in screening applications and reviewing research projects.

There were also proposals for the establishment of a standing committee to work alongside the existing Executive Committee of Graduate Studies and Research and the Vice-Principal of Research's Office. This standing committee would require all applicants for military-related research to describe the goals, methodology, sources of funding, civilian applications and military applications of their project. Its applications would then be accepted or rejected according to the list of ethical criteria supplied by the ad hoc committee.

Neither of these proposals appear to have been taken seriously by the Administration, and both have now received a final rejection.

The McGill Administration's reasons for rejecting these proposals are as numerous as the are suspicious. Here are a few of them.

Vice-Principal Gordon MacLachlan told the *Daily* in a recent interview that the Administration is concerned with academic freedom, and therefore doesn't want to interfere with the researcher's right to choose what to research. He added that the researcher is often in the best position to assess the ethical implications of any research project due to her acquaintance with the field. Therefore, decisions should be left up to the researcher.

But this ignores the fact that the university already restricts the freedom of researchers to study what they want and that these restrictions are based on ethical criteria. These restrictions apply to experiments involving humans or animals.

Firstly, this shows the university does not always respect the responsibility of researchers, and secondly, that there is a precedent for screening research based on ethical criteria.

Moreover, many professors have shown themselves to be patently irresponsible. Recall Professor Kynstautas' comment that "whatever use they put (my research findings) to is none of my business, I don't deal with the social implications." Professor Kynstautas and Lee's work on fuel air explosives has been connected to the development of a new "conventional" weapon possessing the explosive power exceeding that of small nuclear bombs.

MacLachlan gives us another reason for the rejection of the

proposals. It would be "too difficult" to arrive at a common agreement on the definition of military research, let alone a list of ethical criteria for screening it.

Almost in the same breath, he said there was already a committee investigating the question of McGill's military research policy, and it would be wrong to set up another committee that might repudiate the work of the first.

The Committee on Proprietary Research and Academic Freedom, which MacLachlan refers to, has done nothing more than restate the non-policy already in the Staff Handbook. Another committee could not possibly repudiate work that was not done.

Concerning the standing committee, MacLachlan questioned the proposal to require agencies

and companies to disclose information about the goals, methodology, funding and applications of proposed research. "They'd just laugh at us and go somewhere else... Why would you bother asking a member of the Board of Governors if he is a communist. Do you think he would say he's a communist and wants to kill the Queen?"

This tempts one to ask why one would bother asking MacLachlan if there is secret research going on at McGill. Who knows? Perhaps he's a communist and wants to kill the Queen.

The statement shows the Administration is very much concerned that potential research funding does not 'go away', while it shows a minimum of concern with whether it should go away in the first place.

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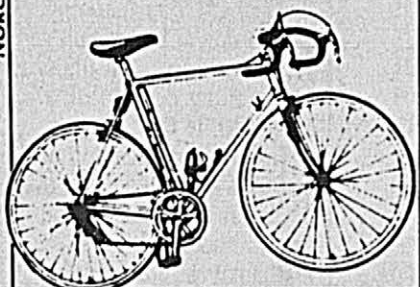
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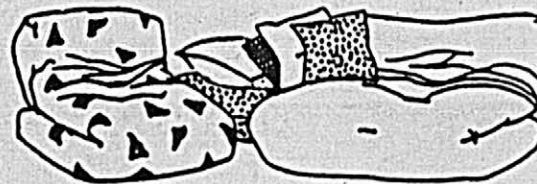


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Five books make physics look sleazy

The Tao of Physics, Fritjof Capra. 1976.

The Dancing Wu Li Masters; an Overview of the New Physics, Gary Zukav, 1979.

Space-Time and Beyond, Bob Toben and Fred Alan Wolf, 1982.

In Search of Schrodinger's Cat, John Gribbin, 1984.

The Cosmic Code: Quantum Physics as the Language of Nature, Heinz R. Pagels, 1982.

by Wayne Myrvold

The distinction between objective and subjective has vanished, and the portals through which the universe manifest itself are, as we once knew a long time ago, those impotent, passive witnesses to its unfolding, the 'I's of which we, insignificant we, are examples. The Cogs in the Machine have become Creators of the Universe.

The Dancing Wu Li Masters

...and someday, we won't stop smiling. When we walk, we'll float and light will pour from our eyes.

Space-Time and Beyond

Quotations from a pamphlet distributed by the Hare Krishnas? From Richard Bach's latest opus? No, the books quoted above are ostensibly books about physics. Physics, and in particular Quantum Mechanics, is apparently a hot item in the publishing industry.

This in itself is a good thing. The fascinating results of modern physics should not be locked away in ivory tower, defended by a forbidding moat of differential equations and Feynman diagrams. A lucid, readable exposition of modern physics, without equations or tables of experimental results, is surely valuable.

Many of the books on the market, unfortunately, are a confusing mass of rhetoric, science, and mysticism. All of them, however, are published by respectable publishing houses, and back up their claims with quotations from eminent physicists and with phrases such as "Modern Physics has proved that..." How is the reader to know which to believe?

The first book to be considered is not primarily about physics. *The Tao of Physics*, by Fritjof Capra, is an exploration of what Capra considers striking parallels between eastern mysticism and modern physics. Since it is, however, aimed at the general public, it includes both an exposition of modern physics and a discussion of Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Zen.

Capra is adept at explaining physics without the use of mathematics, and, if nothing

else, his study of mysticism provides him with vivid metaphors. An example of this is his use of the term 'Dance of Shiva' to describe the perpetual storm of annihilation and creation of particles that makes up what used to be considered a vacuum.

His explanations of eastern religions are fascinating, though their accuracy will have to be judged by someone more expert than I. This book, therefore, makes an excellent introduction to two fascinating topics.

What about the main point of the book — the parallels? The idea that there is a relationship between modern physics and eastern philosophy is not original with Capra. Neils Bohr adopted the yin-yang as his coat of arms, and Heisenberg studied in India with Tagore while he was working on the foundations of Quantum Mechanics (QM).

Many physicists have found the teachings of the East more sympathetic than western religions, and more recently, great contributions have been made by the Japanese in a field which used to be the province of Westerners.

The points that Capra dwells on are the ideas that all things are interconnected, and that consciousness and the material world are not independent. He quotes physicists and Zen masters and there is, indeed, a striking similarity in what they say.

The question which must be asked is, do these parallels point to a deep underlying connection, or are they superficial? Did ancient Chinese philosophers know something that the western scientific world is only now rediscovering?

Capra thinks there is such a connection. Its exact nature is something he is not very clear on and his book fails to convince us the parallels he notes are anything more than superficial. Capra himself admitted this in an interview conducted several years after the publication of *The Tao of Physics*. His own conviction was not arrived at intellectually but through meditation. *The Tao of Physics* is an interesting book, and one worth reading, but to my mind ultimately unsatisfying.

The idea of similarities between modern physics and eastern philosophy is also adopted in *The Dancing Wu Li Masters*, by Gary Zukav. This book, in Capra's words, "reiterates the idea, but does not add anything to the debate." *The Dancing Wu Li Masters* is, however, more concerned with explaining physics to the layman than with exploring a connection between West and East.

The best thing about this book is its title. The Chinese words which are transcribed into our

alphabet as *Wu Li* can mean *patterns of organic energy, my way, nonsense, I clutch my ideas, enlightenment*, or all of these rolled into one: *Physics*. It is understood, of course, that 'organic' means holistic rather than 'living'.

Unfortunately, Zukav ruins the metaphor halfway into the book by interpreting 'organic' as literally 'living'. He then decides that all things in the universe, including electrons and protons, are alive in a literal sense. Living things respond to stimuli. Electrons respond to stimuli. Therefore, electrons, and everything else, are alive. This, of course, not only renders the word 'living' useless but makes physics a branch of biology.

Physics is also for Zukav, a branch of psychology. He adopts uncritically the extreme subjective form of the Copenhagen Interpretation. For him the entire subatomic world, and consequently the entire visible world,

becomes a figment of the imagination (whose?). "If these men are correct," he writes, referring to his sources, "then physics is the study of the structure of consciousness."

Zukav is not a professional physicist. He is a free-lance writer who, for the purpose of this book, studied physics under David Finkelstein and Jack Sarfatti.

Zukav seems more interested in writing an interesting book than in presenting the truth. He accepts uncritically what any physicist says as long as it is controversial.

An example of this occurs in the last chapter of the book. Zukav devotes several pages to discussing a theory developed by Sarfatti which entails faster-than-light communication. He then admits that Sarfatti's theory "has not been demonstrated mathematically" and that "most

physicists...assert that Sarfatti's

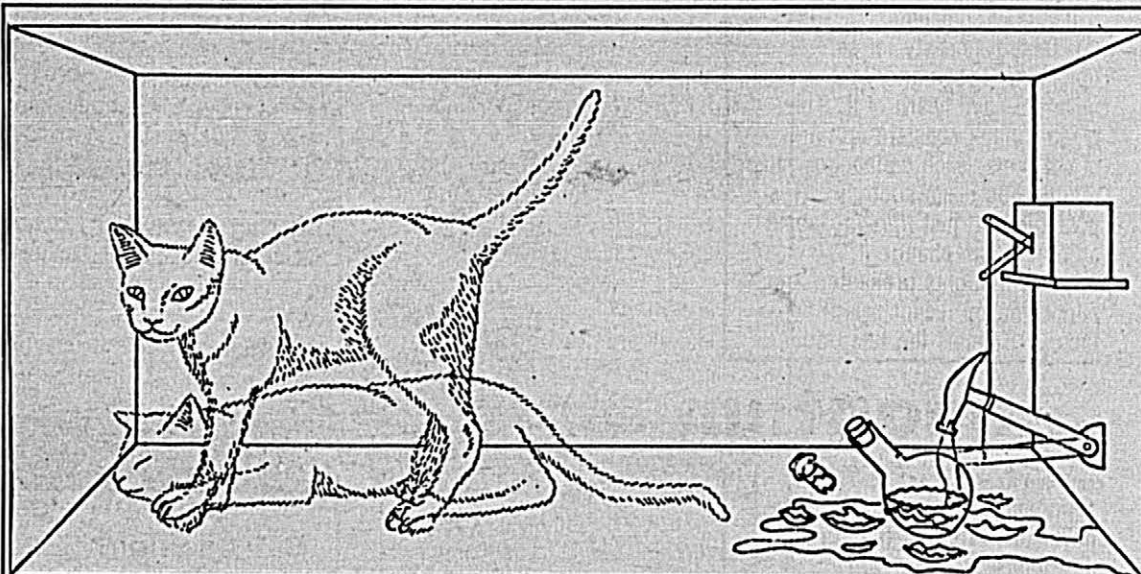
theory conflicts with Quantum Theory."

This is equivalent to admitting that it is almost certainly wrong. Why then, was it discussed at all? Is Zukav out to inform, or to astound the reader?

Jack Sarfatti (AKA Sarfatti), one of Zukav's mentors, is the director of a San Francisco organization known as the Physics/Consciousness Research Group. This Group was originally funded by Werner Erhard, of *est* fame, although Sarfatti has since broken with Erhard. Its purpose is the study of 'paranormal phenomena' such as ESP, telekinesis, precognition, and related topics.

In 1974 Sarfatti attended a demonstration of the psychic powers of Uri Geller. He stated at the time "My professional judgement as a Ph.D. physicist is that Geller demonstrated genuine psycho-energetic ability at Birdeck, which is beyond the

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Quantum mechanics

by Wayne Myrvold

Classical Mechanics (the stuff of Galileo and Newton) allows us to calculate mathematically the trajectory of an object, given its initial conditions and the forces which act on it. Classical Mechanics is valid for objects ranging in size from large molecules to galaxies.

Attempts to apply Classical Mechanics to subatomic particles in the early years of the twentieth century failed. Electrons, photons, and protons simply don't act as planets do. Gradually men such as Bohr, Schrodinger, Heisenberg, and Born, developed a new physics of the subatomic world known as Quantum Mechanics (QM).

The equations of QM don't yield trajectories as do the equations of Classical Mechanics. Unlike the moon's orbit, the 'orbit' of an electron around the nucleus of an atom cannot be calculated. Assuming such an orbit exists — that the electron exists in a definite place at a

given time — leads to contradictions.

What results from the physicist's calculation is, instead of a trajectory, a function closely resembling a probability distribution for position. This function is, in fact interpreted as a probability distribution, when it comes to checking the predictions of QM by experiment. A measurement of position can yield any result, but the probabilities for each result are predicted by QM.

The mathematical formulation of QM is something that every physicist understands and knows how to use. The mathematical predictions of QM match the results of experiments to any degree of precision one could hope for. The interpretation of QM — what the theory says about reality — has been a subject of debate since its inception.

The most commonly accepted interpretation is known as the Copenhagen Interpretation and is due primarily to Neils Bohr and Werner Heisenberg. This in-

terpretation is more or less a refusal to ask certain questions. The theory gives accurate predictions for observations.

The Copenhagen School, however, says that what we observe is all we know; it is nonsensical to ask about the actual state of an electron prior to an observation. This is the reason that trying to think about subatomic particles in their unobserved state leads to confusion and paradoxes.

Some people see the Copenhagen Interpretation as being laden with subjectivity. We are not only forbidden to speak of the unobserved electron, they say; the unobserved electron does not exist. It is the experimenter who creates it by choosing to make her measurements. Others, such as Eugene Wigner, suggest that consciousness plays a special role in QM.

Many physicists, however, object to the subjectivity inherent in the standard interpretation. Physics, after all, is

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...five books make physics look sleazy

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doubt of any reasonable man, under relatively well controlled and repeatable experimental conditions."

The experiment turned out to be repeatable indeed. When the magician James Randi repeated Geller's feats for Sarfatti over lunch a few months later Sarfatti decided that Geller was a fraud after all. This says a lot, I think, about Sarfatti's judgement as a Ph.D. physicist.

Sarfatti's judgement is relevant not only to *The Dancing Wu Li Masters* but also another book, *Space-Time and Beyond*. The 1975 edition of *Space-time and Beyond* was written by Bob Toben "In conversation with physicists Jack Sarfatti and Fred Wolf."

How bad is *Space-Time and Beyond*? It is so bad that Jack Sarfatti has taken his name off the book. The present edition is by "Bob Toben and Fred Wolf in conversation with theoretical physicists."

If Zukav sometimes sacrifices intellectual honesty for sensationalism, Toben and Wolf seem never to have heard of it. This bizarre book consists primarily of cartoons, each captioned with a ludicrous claim such as "It is possible that just *thinking* about an object can change it."

"The thoughts presented are supported by recent scientific theory," claims the title page.

Fred Wolf supplies the supposed justification in an appendix loaded with pseudo-scientific gibberish.

The authors attempt to justify this book by asserting their ideas are "speculative." They imply that anyone who criticises this book is close-minded and opposed to speculation.

There is definitely a place for speculation in science, and the more creative and imaginative the better. Unfortunately the ideas presented in *Space-Time and Beyond* are neither.

At first glance, *In Search of Schrodinger's Cat*, by John Gribbin, promises to be little better. "Nothing is Real" proclaims the prologue, a phrase which could have come straight from Wolf and Toben. Gribbin has also been known to promote pseudo-scientific trash. He is co-author of *The Jupiter Effect*, the book which predicted an alignment of the planets would cause major earthquakes in 1982.

Gribbin has, however, renounced his former activities. He now regrets having had anything to do with *The Jupiter Effect*. "I am older now and, I hope, wiser," Gribbin announced after the predicted earthquakes failed to occur.

The introduction to *In Search of Schrodinger's Cat* also reads like an apology and a

reassurance. He promises that the book contains no "eastern mysticism, spoon-bending, or ESP."

What the book does contain is an excellent historical account of the development of the Quantum Theory. The late 1920's and early 1930's saw an incredible growth in scientific thought. Most of the foundations of modern Quantum Theory were laid in the space of those ten years.

By telling the story of such pioneers as Bohr, Heisenberg, Schrodinger, Born and Pauli, Gribbin manages to convey a sense of what must have been times of immense intellectual excitement.

My only criticism of *In Search of Schrodinger's Cat* is that Gribbin never hints that the Copenhagen Interpretation of QM is not the only one. As almost every textbook on QM shares this flaw, surely Gribbin can be forgiven the oversight.

One of many strong points of *The Cosmic Code* is it does not ignore the philosophical debate over the interpretation of QM. In a hilarious and insightful chapter called "The Reality Marketplace," Pagels portrays each of the dominant positions as a shop, each with its own reality for sale. Pagels himself refuses to buy any position,

though he sympathizes strongly with Bohr's.

The book is also a wonderfully lucid exposition of modern physical theory. Pagels manages to tackle QM, Special and General Relativity and such sidelights as Bell's Inequality, in a single, readable book. This is sprinkled through with Pagel's

own thoughts on life, the universe, and everything.

The book never fails to be both informative and interesting. All it lacks is a historical account. In this respect it complements Gribbin's book well, such that the weaknesses of one are the strengths of the other. Neils Bohr would have approved.



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...quantum physics

continued from page 16

supposed to be the study of the physical world, not the minds of physicists.

The Copenhagen Interpretation can be illustrated by a thought experiment conceived by Erwin Schrodinger. Into a sealed box, Schrodinger places his pet cat, along with a mildly radioactive sample, a Geiger Counter, a hammer, and a vial of poisonous gas. All this paraphernalia is arranged so that, if the Geiger Counter detects a radioactive decay, it will trip the hammer, which will smash the vial of gas, killing the cat. The box is sealed, and we wait until the probability is 50-50 that our radioactive sample has decayed with all the ensuing mayhem.

What does QM say about the situation in the box? The sample, being a subatomic entity, is represented by a probability distribution, which in this case represents only two possibilities: decayed or undecayed. The mathematical form of this is a superposition of the two possibilities. Everything else in the box, therefore, must be represented by a similar superposition. This includes the cat, which will be in a sort of half-dead, half-alive state.

When Schrodinger opens the box what he will see is, of course, not a strange sort of superposition, but either a dead

cat or a live cat.

Suppose the cat is dead. According to the Copenhagen school, the cat died the instant Schrodinger opened the box. Prior to the observation it was in a sort of limbo state. Schrodinger considered this conclusion absurd. It is one thing, he argued, to talk of electrons in an indefinite 'smeared out' state, and another to apply the idea to ordinary things like cats. The Copenhagen Interpretation, he concludes, leads inevitably to such absurdities.

How should QM be interpreted? This matter remains unresolved and leaves room for both wild speculation and serious debate.

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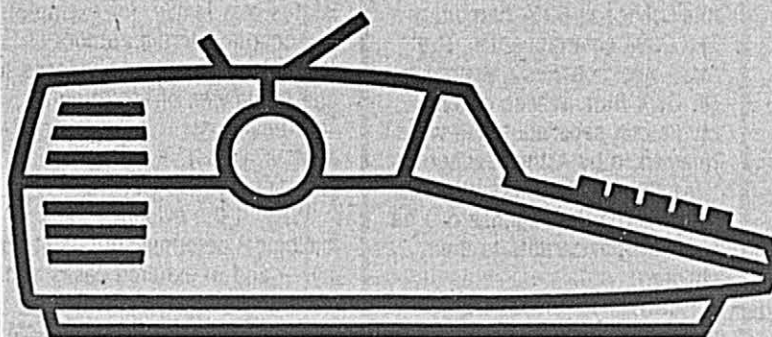
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Evolution: the rise and fall of birds

by Cameron Eckert

Birds...they provide artists, poets and academics alike with an inspiring subject for their art. The urbanite, who at best makes it to the slopes of Mount Royal, has a relatively limited selection from which to choose.

Starlings, Pigeons and House Sparrows provide the standards while the Red-wing Blackbird, who has recently taken up residence in front of McGill's Chancellor Day Hall, inspires new interest as he calls with unrelenting dedication for mates who are still enjoying the southern climate.

Unknown to most, however, is that birds become the subject of heated controversy when Ornithologists and Paleontologists converge, as they did last September in West Germany, to discuss the origin of birds and, more specifically, how the original bird got off the ground.

The controversy began in 1859 in the Solenhauten limestone pits of Bavaria when a most significant find was made — a fossilized feather. This feather came off some sort of flying animal one hundred and ninety million years ago, at a time when no feathered flyers were thought to exist.

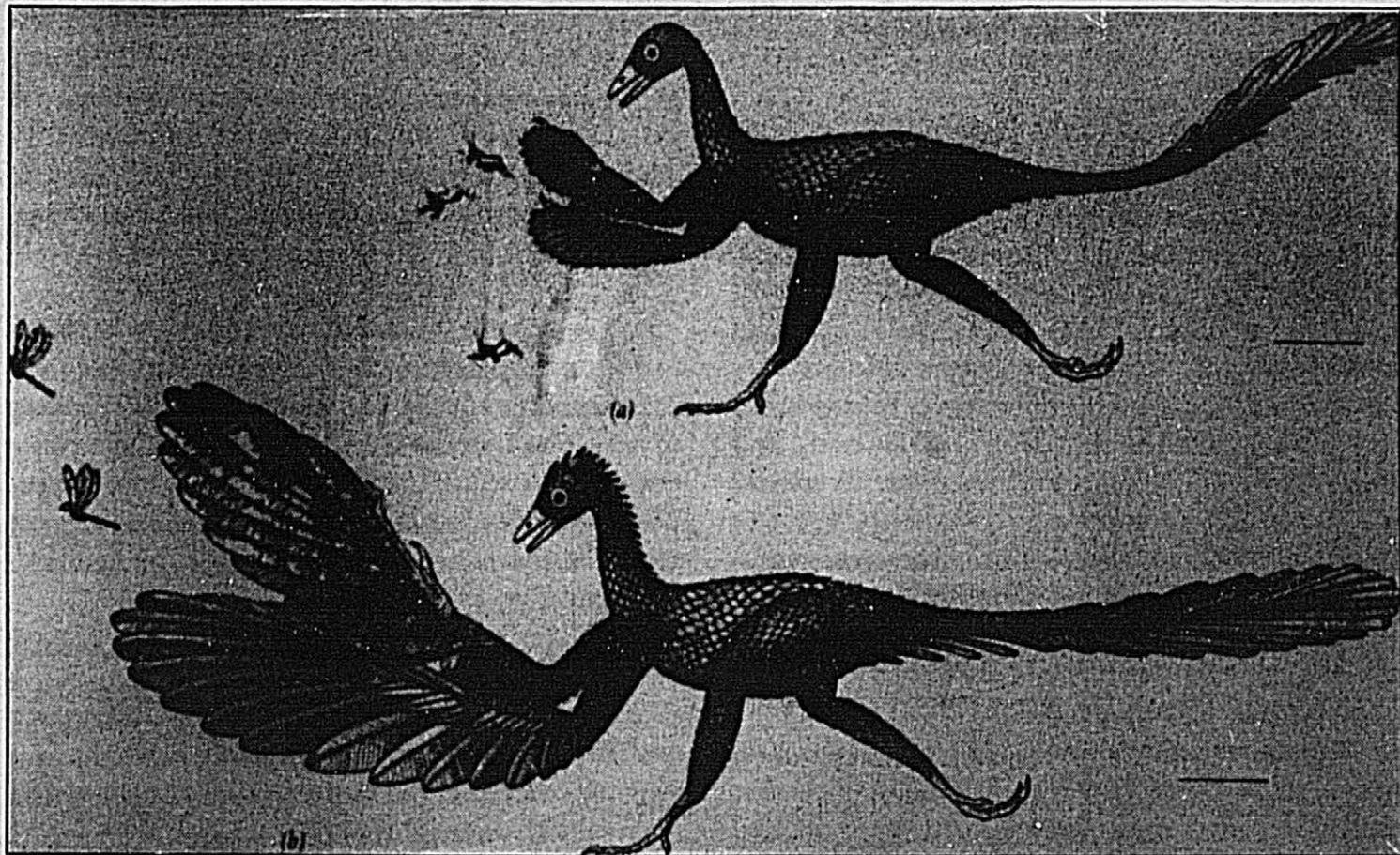
Four years later in 1861, a full feathered fossil was uncovered which was to become known as the London fossil of *Archaeopteryx*, (pronounced Ark-A-Op-Trix). The existence of this animal was confirmed by another find in 1877, known as the Berlin specimen, which clearly displayed an animal that had a reptilian tail, skull and teeth yet was covered with feathers which exhibited a design well suited for flight. It also had a furcula, more commonly known as a wishbone, which exists in modern birds but is absent in all past and present reptiles.

The *Archaeopteryx* is in fact one of the most stunning finds the fossil record has produced. It provided key material for those scientists working in defense of a Darwinian view of evolution but lacking an example of transition organisms in the fossil record.

The *Archaeopteryx* is the classic 'missing link' between the ground-dwelling reptiles of 190 million years ago and the first bird.

Since 1877 two more specimens of *Archaeopteryx* have been found. In 1970 Dr. John Ostrom of Yale University reidentified the fourth fossil, which was mislabeled as a species of *Tarapsaurus*. The mistake was understandable since the skeletal remains of *Archaeopteryx* closely resemble a reptile, and in this case the feather imprints were extremely faint.

In 1973 the last fossil specimen was found under the



same circumstances of reidentification. This fifth fossil has since been taken out of display by its present owner who feels content to deny those interested in bird evolution a chance to study his specimen. John Ostrom was, in fact, the last man to view the specimen eight years ago.

Dr. Ostrom was at McGill on March 21st, where he presented the interesting aspects of the fossil, *Archaeopteryx*, and addressed the question of the origin of flight. There are two basic ways of looking at the original flight of the bird; birds may have taken off from the ground or they may have leapt out of trees.

Ostrom proposes feathers

evolved as thermal insulation for warm-blooded reptiles and then asks "What good is an insipiant wing?" There must have been a time when a partial wing was used for something else.

In what has now become known as 'Ostrom's insect net theory', Ostrom suggests that a bipedal reptile with insulating feathers chased after insects which it swept into its mouth with free forelimbs. Elongation of the feathers on the forelimbs enhanced the ability of the animal to capture its prey; thus the birth of the wing.

At some point this feathered forager managed to gain flight as it leapt for an evasive insect. When Ostrom made reference to this theory in his seminar he had to pause momentarily as the

laughter died down and then revealed "I don't believe it one bit, but it has generated a lot of thought." He still maintains, however, that the first bird gained flight from the ground up rather than from the trees down.

The opposing theory was presented by Walter Brock, who suggests that flight started from the trees. According to Brock, the feathered reptile was a quadruped which found greater advantages to foraging on two legs with the forelimbs free.

This two-legged organism thus took to climbing trees in search of resources or to avoid predators. At this stage it was a tree-dwelling, pre-flight animal.

At some point this animal must have fallen out of a tree, but through the parachute action

of its feathers, it survived. This parachute technique was of great adaptive advantage to the tree dweller which could then use it to avoid predators or merely to get to the ground — fast. After adding a horizontal component to the parachute fall the animal was then able to glide and finally with a thrust of its forelimbs powered flight was obtained.

Ostrom presents some interesting evidence to counter this theory. The strongest evidence is that the Solenhauten lime deposits show no examples of plant life larger than shrubs 190 million years ago, when the *Archaeopteryx* thrived.

And after all, what is an arboreal theory without trees?

Biology, ideology, and human nature

Not in Our Genes
R.C. Lewontin, Steven Rose and Leon Kamin
published by Pantheon Books,
New York, 1984

Reviewed by Brian Walker

For those who believe that it is no sign of one's mental health to be well adjusted to a society that is in need of serious readjustment, the current flurry of biological determinist arguments is very frightening. These arguments suggest that any problems people have fitting in are a result, not of faults or injustices in society, but of flaws in the make-up of the individual. "We may not live in the best of all conceivable worlds, but we live in the best of all possible worlds."

Given the general popularity, and growing strength, of such arguments, *Not in Our Genes*:

Biology, Ideology and Human Nature is an extremely timely book. The authors believe not only that the conclusions that biological determinists have reached are unacceptable and are easily used to limit human freedom, but also that they are based on bad biology, invalid research and faulty reasoning.

As an example, one of the issues discussed in this book is IQ testing, and the 'proof' that intelligence is 80% hereditary and 20% environmental. The main evidence was gathered by Sir Cyril Burt, whose classic studies on separate twins were referred to by Arthur Jensen as "the most satisfactory attempt" to show that intelligence can be passed from parents to their children.

However, when researchers in the early seventies went back to do follow-ups on his samples from the forties and fifties, they

found that most of his main evidence had been fabricated.

Although there have been more honest attempts to link IQ and genetic background since Burt, they all suffer from various methodological flaws. The most common is spurious covariation, where a co-relation of variables (like genetic endowment and IQ) can be as well, or better, explained by the influence of a third variable (wealth and social status of a family, for example).

According to the authors of *Not in Our Genes*, a blindness to the influences of background and environment is the main flaw in almost all biological determinist theories.

Why, if the evidence for biological determinism is so flimsy — and in extreme cases such as that of Sir Cyril Burt, obviously faked — have biological determinist arguments become so popular in the late seventies

and early eighties? The authors of *Not in Our Genes* believe that biological determinism plays a very important role in Western societies — that of legitimating existing social injustices and the forces that perpetrate them.

In the seventies interpretations based on sociobiological ideas were used to rationalize the existence of such injustices. It was reasoned that non-white, non-male people were in positions of inferiority because non-white, non-male people were inherently inferior, or at the very least were not well-adapted for success.

What we are is natural and therefore fixed. We may struggle, pass laws, even make revolutions but we do so in vain... The natural differences between individuals and among groups in the end defeat our uninformed attempts to

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Michel Jurdant:

un écologiste de la nouvelle école

par Gaëtan Brochu

Essayons de percevoir la pensée de Michel Jurdant, cet écologiste de renom qui par ses travaux en environnement a apporté une contribution scientifique impressionnante dont les retombées se font sentir ici au Québec, en Amérique du Nord, en Europe et dans le monde. Au Québec, il a laissé une marque importante sur la connaissance écologique des territoires comme ceux du Saguenay-Lac St-Jean et de la Baie James.

Ses travaux ont permis de développer une méthodologie facilitant la connaissance et la compréhension de l'écologie de nos milieux de vie, et favorisant une saine planification écologique. Certains proposent même que le prix des Sciences de l'Environnement de l'ACFAS (Association canadienne française pour l'avancement des sciences) porte son nom. Deux de ses publications sont bien connues: *Les insolences d'un écologiste* (Boréal Express, 1981) et *Le défi*

écologiste (Boréal Express, 1984).

L'écologie selon la définition que Michel Jurdant nous propose «est avant tout une science carrefour où se retrouvent les scientifiques d'une vaste gamme de disciplines autour d'un objectif commun: la compréhension globale des phénomènes impliquant les relations multiples entre les êtres vivants, y compris l'être humain, et leur environnement bio-physique et social». Cette définition peut donc amener à élaborer de nouveaux concepts, même dans le domaine de la civilisation humaine, tels que l'écologie sociale et l'écologie culturelle. L'œuvre de Jurdant pourrait donc servir comme leçon pour tous ceux qui perçoivent encore les écologistes comme des «pelleteurs de nuage», des marginaux frustrés à cause d'un système qu'ils n'ont jamais compris. Sans être anti-technologiste, il serait important d'entamer une vraie discussion sur l'utilisation de la technologie en relation avec la population où elle sera développée.

La pensée écologique est de plus en plus structurée et tend vers une action politique: les Verts en RFA en sont un exemple. Mais pour quand un tel mouvement en Amérique du Nord?

Si la définition précisée de l'écologie est utilisée comme outil d'analyse de la situation actuelle, les six principaux aspects de la crise écologique peuvent être ainsi résumés: la surpopulation, l'épuisement des ressources naturelles, la pollution, les polluants moraux, les injustices écologiques. Jurdant présente un exemple de polluant pour montrer que la technologie est en train de bâtir une société programmée: «les millions d'enfants de par le monde qui regardent Goldorak à la télévision ne sont-ils pas en train de devenir les dociles pantins d'une société programmée, cette société où même la politique est devenue un spectacle dont l'apothéose fut l'élection d'un acteur de cinéma à la présidence de la société la plus 'progressiste' de l'humanité.» Cette façon de voir la société

technologique de la part des écologistes dépasse largement l'image traditionnelle de l'écologiste activiste. Elle s'ouvre sur un avertissement du pouvoir des technocrates.

Le point clé de la pensée de Michel Jurdant est une mise en garde contre les écologues, les écotecnocrates, qu'il fut lui-même pendant vingt-deux ans pour le compte d'Environnement Canada. Ces gens, qui souvent ont une formation scientifique, utiliseront les moyens les plus sophistiqués existants pour réaliser des études bien documentées sur l'effet d'un grand aménagement dans une région particulière, afin de déculpabiliser la société d'un développement sauvage. Ces

écotechnocrates rendront tout simplement plus facile à avaler le développement d'une société énergivore, centralisée, dominatrice et violente sans essayer de la remettre en question. Ceci est encore plus vrai maintenant dans un contexte de crise économique.

La principale raison pour laquelle les écologistes s'opposent à la technologie n'est pas tant le fait qu'elle viole ou met en danger la nature mais plutôt qu'elle met en place de nouveaux instruments de pouvoir. Ainsi, Jurdant dénonce l'écotisme des technocrates qui désamorcent toute recherche de mode de vie alternative en récupérant le discours écologique et la con-

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The wonder of He2

by Max Bernstein

Tucked away amongst the wealth of scientific information is an intriguing scientific oddity. When helium gas is cooled to about 1.5 degrees Kelvin (-271.5 degrees Celsius) under extremely high pressure an amazing thing happens. It undergoes a phase change from a gas to what is known as a 'superfluid'. This liquid phase of helium is known as He II.

One of the most remarkable features of He II is its extremely low viscosity. Viscosity is a term

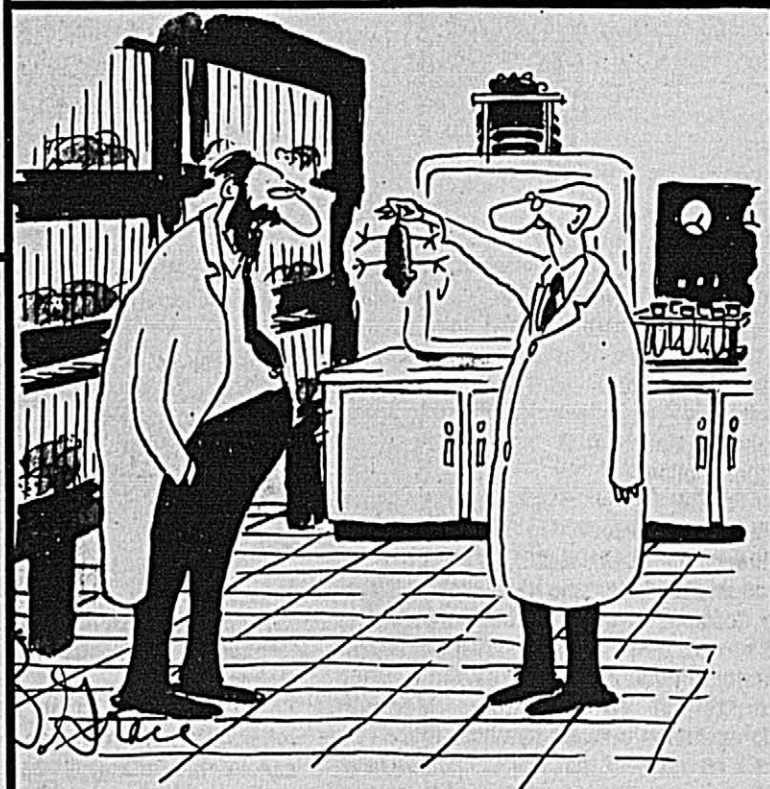
used to describe the internal friction of a material, that is, how easily it can flow. Think of how easily one can move through air, as compared to water; we say that air is less 'viscous' than water. He II, a liquid, is 1,000 times less viscous than Helium gas, that is, it is virtually frictionless.

Due to its very low viscosity, He II behaves in interesting ways. Much to the amazement of the early scientists studying it, He II was seen to flow up and over the sides of a beaker as a thin, almost imperceptible

film, and continued to do so until the beaker was full.

Heike Kamerlingh Onnes (1853-1926) Nobel prize winner for physics in 1913, was one of the pioneers in the preparation of He II, and describes what was seen in those experiments:

...It was a wonderful sight when the almost ethereal-looking liquid first appeared; it was not noticed as it flowed in, its presence only being detected when the vessel was already full — then its surface stood out as sharp as a knife edge against the glass.



"A remarkable vaccine, Professor Steinmetz. But bear in mind that hamsters very seldom catch Dutch elm disease."

...biology, ideology, and human nature

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reconstitute society.

Thus biological determinists become the catamites of the New Right. The authors of *Not in Our Genes* show how determinist arguments lurk behind such diverse phenomena as the treatment of schizophrenics with psychoactive drugs, the tracking of lower class children into inferior educational institutions and the shunting of women from positions of power. Such arguments tend to focus blame on the victim.

The authors reject all such attempts to show that problems of adjustment are merely the result of inherently maladaptive brains and/or genes. Theories which try to reduce the rich complex of influences which play on human development and action to single causes are shown to be clearly unacceptable on scientific as well as moral grounds.

In one of the scariest chapters of the book, the authors show the pernicious political results of this uni-causal way of looking at human action. If what makes people 'act up' is that a little cog in their brains is out of kilter, then the solution becomes to remove the little cog, or to put it out of action with drugs, or to use some of the wonders of the microelectronics age to readjust it.

The authors quote from Dr. José Delgado's book *Physical Control of the Mind: Towards a Psychocivilized Society*: "...It may be possible to compress the necessary circuitry for a small computer into a chip that is implantable subcutaneously... It is not impossible that parolees will check in and be monitored by transmitters embedded in their flesh, reporting their whereabouts in code and

automatically as they pass receiving stations systematically deployed over the country as part of one computer-monitored network."

Perhaps the best thing about *Not in Our Genes* is the authors' view of science. They emphasize that scientists are not monks, that they are, as much as thinkers in other disciplines, influenced by the politics and ideology of their society. They show that scientific theories, as much as any other theory, can be used to support or erode the power structures within which they arise.

Another positive aspect of this book is the way biology is regarded. Biological determinism is rejected without falling into the trap of saying that all of behaviour is formed by culture.

The view advocated is dialectical, and one that sees an organism as part of an environment, influencing and in turn being influenced by that environment. They completely reject all forms of reductionism which would seek to explain complicated and shifting interrelationships as a mere sum of their parts.

Not in Our Genes is well and logically laid out, and on the whole, convincing in the major points of its arguments. However, I must admit several reservations. One of them is that the authors do not give enough attention to counter-culture arguments based on biological determinism.

For example, there is a powerful strain of modern feminism that holds that women are fundamentally different from men in many ways, and that the injustice is not that women have

been allowed to take part in a 'phallographic power structure', but that their fundamental difference has been stifled.

There are also determinist arguments that hold that all people are created fundamentally equal, such as that made by Noam Chomsky. Biological determinist arguments are perhaps usually, but not necessarily, a tool of conservative forces. The prose style of the book is often witty and even graceful, but sometimes flounders in baffling awkwardness.

But *Not in Our Genes* is, on the whole, an extremely thought-provoking book which is refreshingly free of jargon. With any luck it will encourage wider critical discussion of biological determinism in the many disciplines of academia which perhaps unwittingly harbour it.

Minister

by Catherine Bainbridge
Howard Goldenthal and
Albert Nerenberg

© The McGill Daily

*This is the first
account of how the leaders of the
puppet Nazi government of Slovakia,
which oversaw the deportation*

men in Slovakia as Secretary General of the Hlinka People's Party and founder of the Hlinka Academic Guard. The third, Ferdinand Durcansky, the first Slovak Minister of the Interior, and the man credited with betraying Czechoslovakia to Hitler in the tense weeks before the outbreak of war — Konstantin Culen, member of parliament in the Slovak government, and the country's most zealous propagandist.

A confidential letter from Canadian Secretary of State G.L. Magann to the Canadian Ambassador in Paris on November 29th 1946, describes the four as "apologists for the Tiso regime."

Meeting in Berlin



Karol Sidor, founder of the Hlinka Guard, dressed in Guard uniform, gives the fascist salute.

The Tiso regime had its beginnings in October 1938, when a young Ferdinand Durcansky, radical Slovak separatist, arrived in Berlin. A high-strung, intense man, with dark hair and a large handle-bar moustache, Durcansky was particularly nervous on this occasion. Hermann Goering, the Nazi Air Force Commander, was waiting for him. In a secret meeting, Durcansky and Goering worked out a plan to liberate Slovakia under German protection. At the same meeting, Durcansky told Goering "the Jewish question (in Slovakia) will be settled in the same way as in Germany."

Three years later, on a cool autumn night in Slovakia, a young Jewish baker, Gustav Kozma, moved away from his fellow Jewish inmates at a Slovak concentration camp while they washed dishes in a nearby river. He crept by several armed men in black uniforms, the Hlinka Guards, and slid into the river. He waded through the cold water until he came to a railway bridge. Kozma climbed up and waited. After several hours he heard a passenger train approach and as it slowed down to cross the precarious bridge he climbed on top a half empty car. Later, when the train stopped, the blond-haired and blue-eyed Kozma stepped aboard the train and travelled to Northern Slovakia. He joined the partisan forces fighting against the Slovak regime and later returned with the invading Soviet army.

"Anti-Semitism Injected"

Kozma, who now lives in Montréal, told *the Daily* that before the war Slovakia was not the hotbed of anti-semitic fervor it later

became. In fact, there were regular cases in many villages where Catholic Slovaks refused to allow Hlinka Guardists to take Jews from their cities to the camps. Dr. Eichler, a man who tried to bring together what remained of the Slovak Jewry after the war said "It was the Hlinka Party, not the Slovak people." Both Eichler and Kozma agree "anti-semitism was injected into Slovakia."

In true totalitarian style the Slovak press and radio became the arm of the officially anti-semitic Hlinka People's Party, and the Propaganda Office the exclusive source of information at home and abroad. To this day, the men who worked in those offices have not relinquished their vision for Slovakia. Throughout the war, the media was bloated with anti-semitic slogans and editorials and long-winded praises for Hitler and Nazi Germany. Ferdinand Durcansky would come on the air denouncing individual Jews. From 1940 on, all official pronouncements, speeches, articles, and commentary proclaimed the National Socialist programme. After the war, all the government's major propagandists, except for the chief, Alexander Mach, who was executed by the Czechoslovakian government, escaped from Slovakia. Konstantine Culen, probably the most influential one, would later come to Montréal in 1948. Culen finally would settle in Winnipeg where he would become editor-in-chief of the largest Slovak publication in Canada. When Culen resigned as editor of

Hamilton priest plans to canonize

by Catherine Bainbridge
Howard Goldenthal
and Albert Nerenberg

If Reverend Francis Fuga of Hamilton, Ontario, has his way the Catholic Church will soon be making Joseph Tiso, ex-president of Slovakia, into a saint.

Fuga leads what he claims to be a large movement to have the leader of the Slovak Independent State canonized by the Catholic Church.

"It was paradise during the war in Slovakia," says Fuga. "Monseigneur was saving our brother Jews. I was there. I was under his rule. I know who he was — like Jesus."

Tiso as a saviour of the Jews, is an interpretation of history promoted by certain Slovak writers. In negotiations with Germany, Tiso reserved the right to make exceptions for the concentration camps, provided the Jews paid him a fee which ranged from \$20 to several thousand dollars. His personal secretary, Charles Murin, credits him with having saved thousands of Jews from the Germans.

Critics of Tiso respond that underdeveloped Slovakia couldn't afford to lose trade and professional experience with the deportation of experienced Jews. Thus,

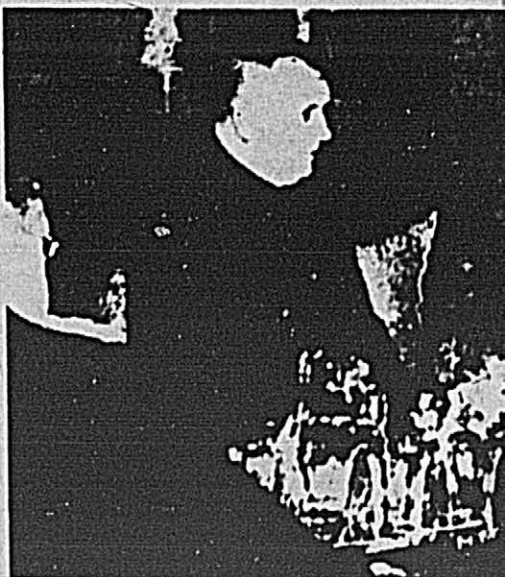
the Canadian Slovak League's Almanac, Stefan Reistetter, the Hlinka Guard Commander, the man who herded thousands of Jews onto the death trains, took his place.

Sidor and Kirshbaum played central roles in inspiring the crusade against Jews. In 1938, the first declaration of purpose of the new autonomous (not independent) government, which was not yet allied with Germany, stated the People's Party was on the side of "those fighting against the Marxist Jewish ideology of disorganisation and violence." (The Zilina Manifesto, Oct. 6 1938)

Months before independence Sidor's Hlinka Guard launched a campaign of organised persecution against the Jews under the slogan:

"With Sidor against the Jews"

According to the U.S. Secretary of Legation to Czechoslovakia in 1938/39, George Kennan, as soon as the Hlinka People's Party came to power, "Local power was largely in the hands of the more or less irresponsible units of the Hlinka Guard," and there was "disorder and molestation of Jews and labelling of shops." Kozma remembers a rally organised by Kirshbaum's Academic Hlinka Guard where anti-Jewish placards and



Father Josef Tiso, head of the Slovak State, 1949. Today, there is a movement to turn him

Tiso made exceptions for economic reasons, not moral ones. According to Dr. Eichler, a Jew who tried to re-organize the Jewish community after the war, Tiso was not only an accomplice to mass murder in Auschwitz, but a thief as well.

A small group of writers has succeeded in presenting the Slovak State from the

A solitary row of tombstones stands at the edge of the Cote des Neiges cemetery overlooking northern Montréal. In the centre of the row, there is a gravestone: a huge block of black granite. "Karol Sidor, First Minister of Plenipotentiary to the Holy See of Slovak Independent State, died 1954," is the inscription.

In 1938, Karol Sidor, in his native homeland of Slovakia in Eastern Europe, founded the Hlinka Guard, a para-military force modelled after the Nazi stormtroopers, the Gestapo. In 1950, without a passport, Sidor, considered a war criminal in his own country, arrived in Canada, bought a house and settled in the quiet Montréal neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Grace.

It's no accident that few Canadians have ever heard of Slovakia. Today, Slovakia is not a nation, but a territory inside Czechoslovakia. For a brief period, however, a time that coincides exactly with World War II, Slovakia was a country, with its own government. Since World War I, when the Czechs and Slovaks broke from Austro-Hungarian domination, they formed a difficult union as Czechoslovakia. In May, 1918, according to a pact — the Pittsburgh Agreement — Slovakia was promised an independent parliament and judiciary. The Czechs did not honour the agreement until they were forced to. A Slovak autonomy movement spanning the political spectrum from far left to far right, was united in a common desire for a free Slovakia. But it wasn't until 1939, on Hitler's command, that the fascist Hlinka People's Party, under the leadership of a Joseph Tiso, a Catholic priest, and Sidor, that Slovakia declared independence under Nazi protection. On the very next day, the German armies would invade the rest of weakened Czechoslovakia to bring it under Nazi rule.

In 1950, Canadians were trying hard to forget the horrors of the war and get back to business. Four Slovak men met in Canada to do just that. They resurrected what was left of the Nazi puppet government in Montréal — the Slovak National Council Abroad. These men were Karol Sidor, leader of this organization which called itself the Slovak government in exile (from now Communist Czechoslovakia). The second, Joseph Kirshbaum, once one of the most powerful

Secret

*of more than 65,000 Jews
to Auschwitz, came to Canada and settled
here with the full knowledge of the
Canadian government.*

slogans figured prominently. Meanwhile, the government appointed a commission under leadership of Sidor, who was also Deputy Prime Minister at the time, to work out government decrees dealing with "the Jewish question"

Initially, Germany applied little pressure for Slovak legislation against Jews. The Slovak state's anti-Jewish policy would voluntarily become the most severe outside of Germany itself.

President Tiso instituted an "Aryanization" programme that restricted the number of Jews in any profession to 4 per cent. Jewish property was confiscated as part of national policy. By the end of 1941, the "Aryanization" of Jewish property had brought 3 billion crowns to the Slovak government (\$8 million). Jewish homes were looted and their possessions stored in government warehouses from which government officials would help themselves.

Hlinka Guard Begins Deportations

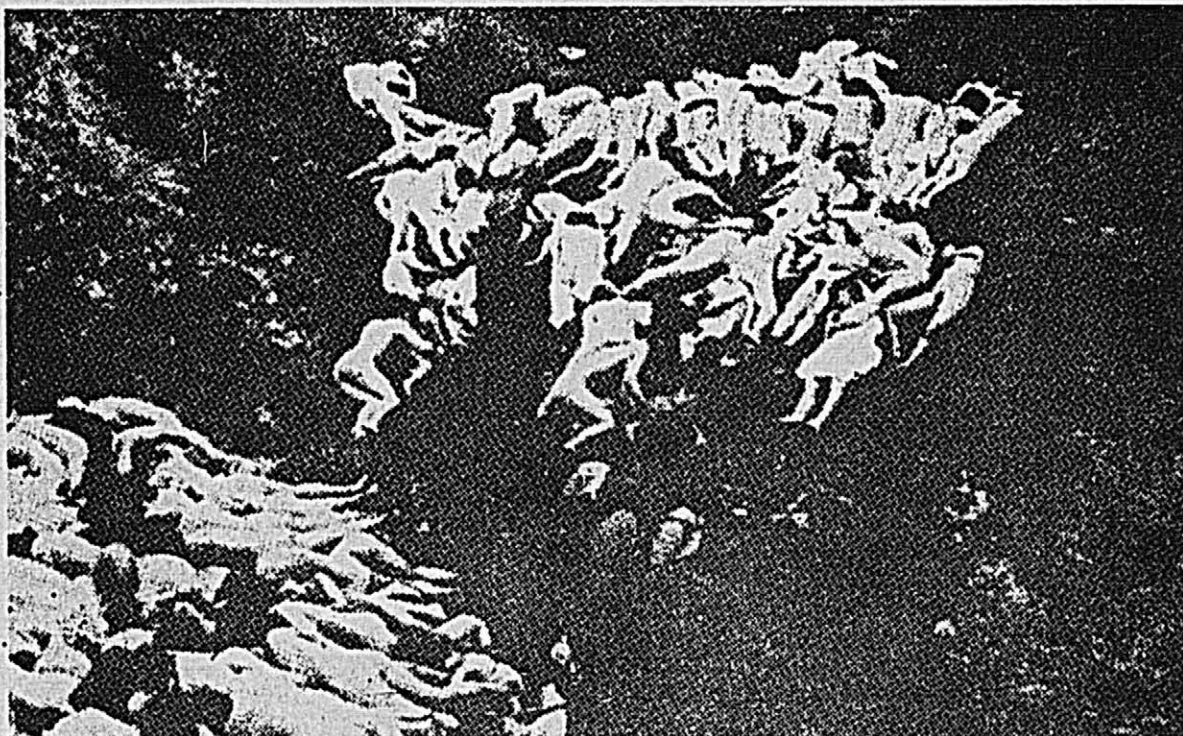
The Slovak government adopted National Socialism in July 1940 when Tiso met Hitler in Salzburg and the laws against Jews were strengthened. The "Jewish code" of 1941 deprived Jews of the right to vote, to freely associate or assemble. The code ordered all

The Nazi collaborator, Joseph Tiso



Meeting with Hitler in Berlin March 13, 1941, Tiso became a saint.

perspective of a heroic national liberation movement under Tiso's guidance. This apologist point of view dominates academic literature in North America on the history of Slovakia. Most of the prolific and well known writers in this field also happen to have been members of the Hlinka People's Party, government propagandists or Slovak



The final destination — the bodies of deported Jewish women after executions in the gas chambers.

Jews between 16 and 60 to perform forced labour and by March 1941, four concentration camps were set up in Slovakia. In early March, Hlinka Guardists marched through the streets ordering Jews out of their homes.

government members during the war. For example, in McGill's library collection the majority of books on the subject are written by Joseph Kirschbaum, Joseph Mikus, and Joseph Pauco, respectively the ex-ambassador to Switzerland, ex-ambassador to Spain, and ex-editor of the Slovak government's leading daily newspaper.

The writers stress a few similar themes — the Slovak Government had no choice in co-operating with Hitler, despite massive defections and unrest during the war, the Tiso government was extremely popular among Slovaks, and tyranny by the Czechs, Czech communists, and various Czech agents of Slovakia. The question of Jews in Slovakia is largely ignored.

Throughout his work Kirschbaum argues the inevitability of collaboration with the Nazis. In a booklet published in Hamilton in 1979, published for the 40th anniversary of Slovakia's proclamation of independence Kirschbaum quotes the British Prime Minister's famous speech in 1938: "All is lost" cried Winston Churchill in his parliamentary speech only six days after Munich. "Let us not try to conceal this reality from us in this regard. We must now assume as certain that all states of Central and Eastern Europe will try to obtain from the

please turn to page 22

On March 26, 1,000 Slovak girls were loaded, 85 to a box car, onto a freight train, by the Guard. The train was destined for Southern Poland to a place called Auschwitz.

The Slovak government paid the Germans 500 reichmarks per Jew taken. Two months later, 40,000 Jews had been collected by the Hlinka Guard and deported. The number of Slovak Jews sent to Auschwitz in the first round of deportations would eventually total 65,000.

Sidor's Secret

Sidor himself did not stay to see the results of what his legislation began. He was sent to Rome as ambassador to the Holy See.

ment) but is considered to be a most convincing argument for the Vatican. In fact the Slovak note will suffice to answer the protest of the Pope."

It is not exactly clear when the Slovak government knew the true fate of the deported Jews. As early as April reports were filtering back from Poland speaking of mass extermination. By August 1942, London Radio was broadcasting the same news. Yet in Slovakia the deportations continued until October when they stopped for a year and for a price.

The Uprising

A Slovakian Jewish group paid the Ger-

A plan was formulated to secretly enlist Nazi puppet governments and collaborators in an anti-communist crusade.

When the Vatican learned Jews were being deported from Slovakia they were alarmed. Slovakia, as one of the oldest Catholic nations in Europe, occupied a special place in the Vatican. The Vatican protested the deportations in March of 1942 to the Slovak government. The government's belated reply was sent through Sidor. Hans Ludin, German Minister in Slovakia, advised Sidor to explain to Rome that the Jews left for the Reich as labourers just as earlier a group of Slovaks were mobilized for the Reich. Ludin's letter to the German foreign ministry explaining his instructions to Sidor read "...the fallacy of this comparison is understood here (in the Slovakian govern-

ment) 50,000 pounds Sterling to save the remaining 35,000 Jews in Slovakia. But the Slovak uprising of 1944, doomed to death those Jews still alive. Soldiers were deserting en masse from the Slovak army and the partisan struggle soon involved about 60,000 Slovak soldiers, later joined by about 15,000 others. The Slovakian government appealed to Hitler for help. The Gestapo arrived and with the aid of the Hlinka Guard the brutal repression began. They shot Jews immediately, hanged partisans, and indiscriminately arrested civilians, filling mass graves throughout the countryside. (see photo) Tiso ceremoniously decorated the

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Secret

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decorated the Gestapo for their handiwork.

The deportations began again. From October to March 1944, 13,500 more Jews went to Auschwitz. By 1945, only 5,000 of 90,000 Jews remained in Slovakia.

Flight of the Collaborators

In May 1945, the entire government of Slovakia fled before the advancing Soviet armies, fearing

tured by the Americans. Then the Americans handed Tiso over to trial in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile in Canada in October 1945, the immigration branch of the Canadian government sent a "look-out" notice to all immigration inspectors at entry points to Canada. It read:

"The department is reliably informed that there are a number of aliens travelling on passports issued by the former Slovak State

and Kirschbaum, appeared on the Czechoslovak war criminals list in Canada's possession. The Czechoslovak trials of 1947 which sent Tiso to his death condemned Sidor, Kirchbaum and Durcansky in absentia. Sidor and Kirschbaum were sentenced to 20 years, and Durcansky was sentenced to death. Their sentences should have guaranteed they would never be let into Canada if it were not for a highly secret operation carried out by the intelligence services of Britain, United States, and our own RCMP.

The Nazi Underground Railway

In the closing days of the war, high ranking officials in the U.S. State department began to perceive Communism as a greater threat than even the Nazis had been. A plan was formulated by the State Department's Frank Wisner, Director of the Office of Policy coordination, to secretly enlist Nazi puppet governments and collaborators in a campaign of anti-Communism. They were to be used to create discontent behind the iron curtain, and possibly drive Soviet influence out of those countries. The Slovaks were perfect because they still retained some popularity in a Slovakia now under Czech rule.

The Canadian policy would not change.

The names of Sidor, Durcansky



Ferdinand Durcansky (third from right) and Joseph Kirschbaum (second from right) greet the Hlinka Guard in Slovakia.

Stalin's rumoured policy of shooting Nazi collaborators on sight. They escaped to American occupied territory in Kremsmuenster, Austria.

In Austria, the Slovak government signed a pact for their protection with the U.S. Army Brigadier General, W.A. Collier. The Americans broke the pact when they interned the government in concentration camps. Here, one high-ranking government staff person said they were beaten and tor-

or Tiso government. This government administered the Slovak State when it was a puppet regime under Hitler and has not been recognized by either the Czechoslovak or Canadian governments...the documents which such persons will present do not meet the requirements of the passport regulation and applicants presenting same must be refused admission."

The Canadian policy would not change.

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and Kirschbaum, appeared on the Czechoslovak war criminals list in Canada's possession. The Czechoslovak trials of 1947 which sent Tiso to his death condemned Sidor, Kirchbaum and Durcansky in absentia. Sidor and Kirschbaum were sentenced to 20 years, and Durcansky was sentenced to death. Their sentences should have guaranteed they would never be let into Canada if it were not for a highly secret operation carried out by the intelligence services of Britain, United States, and our own RCMP.

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The names of Sidor, Durcansky

In his 1982 book, *The Belarus Secret*, a former investigator for the U.S. Office of Special Investigations, John Loftus, revealed the operations of the notorious British double agent Kim Philby and his involvement with bringing Nazi collaborators into North America.

In his book, Loftus details how Philby, who was reporting secretly to Moscow, alerted the Communist governments of Byelorussia and Albania of U.S. State department

in Slovakia to the Polish Government in Exile in London, England, which in turn passed its information to the British Foreign service and U.S. State department.

Canadian Ambassador Opens Door

When Sidor applied to enter the United States he was refused. From Charles Sidor, Sidor's son, *the Daily* learnt the Canadian ambassador to Italy, John Dazy, ar-



Joseph Kirschbaum (third from right) and Ferdinand Durcansky (second from right) in Canada.

plans to airlift armed divisions of former Nazi collaborators to attempt a coup. Unfortunately, each invasion was surprised on the border by Soviet backed forces. When it was clear the plan was failing, the collaborators were brought into North America.

In 1948, American policy towards Slovak government officials suddenly changed. *The Daily* learned Tiso's personal secretary, Charles Murin, who was previously beaten by the Americans, was flown by the Americans in a private jet from Slovakia to Austria where he was able to pick up a visa to Canada.

Sidor, Kirschbaum, and Culen, meanwhile were touring International Refugee camps in Eastern Europe in the years after the war. It was then that they formed the Slovak National Council Abroad. During the war, Sidor was well known in Western intelligence circles. While at the Vatican he fed information on Communist activity

ranged for Sidor and his family to get into Canada without passports. Before Sidor left Rome he smuggled Konstantin Culen and the notorious Minister of Defense during the uprising and final deportations, Stefan Hassik, out of Slovakia. Culen was let into Canada and Hassik moved to Cleveland Ohio U.S.A., where he still lives today.

The State Department did not abandon their Nazis. Shortly after the war, Slovak Government Official propagandist, Joseph Pauc, who edited the *Daily Slovak*, the government and largest newspaper in Slovakia, was appointed head of the State department's Radio Free Europe Bratislava (the capital of Slovakia). This was revealed by Jack Anderson, in a November 1971 *Washington Post*, headlined "Nixon Soft on Nazis." Pauc lived out the rest of his life in the United States.

Joseph Kirschbaum is alive and well and living in Toronto.

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Glaser" as described by his editors "is the development of a dynamic anti-Communist policy directed at the liberation of free nations." In his foreward Glaser, thanks Joseph Pauc and Joseph Mikus for their help with the manuscript.

Tiso

continued from page 21

from the triumphant Nazi power the best conditions they shall be able to get."

Many of the books bear the stamp "donated by the Slovak World Congress". Kirschbaum is an executive of the Slovak World Congress. The Congress was formed in 1971 when the American and Canadian Slovak Leagues and several other Slovak organizations outside Slovakia banded together.

The pro-Tiso history movement received a major boost of legitimacy when an American ex-intelligence official and State department employee, Kurt Glaser, published his "Czech-Slovakia, a critical history", a text "on Communist aggression" in 1961. Glaser takes the position that throughout the war the Tiso government represented the true wishes of the majority of Slovak peoples and that "there is no record of the liquidation of Jews by the Slovak government."

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feature

Safe birth control could end abortion controversy

by Tammy Lekstrum

Canada's current raging debate on the morality of abortion could be avoided if safe and effective birth control were available to men and women. Presently, it is not.

Anti-abortionists are lobbying fiercely, demanding that existing abortion laws be changed to fit their interpretation of when life begins — the moment a cell acquires a unique set of 46 chromosomes. The abortion debate cost millions of dollars in pamphlets, films, lectures and legal fees in attempts to persuade the public that one, the fetus or the woman, has more rights. Because women have and will procure abortions as long as they are needed, and addressing the morality of abortion is unresolvable, there is no logic in focussing our attention on what to do after conception.

Current methods of contraception such as condoms, spermicides and diaphragms are not always effective. Because they interfere with spontaneity of sex, many men and women don't use them, or use them incorrectly. Every year, more than 65,000 unwanted pregnancies are aborted in Canada alone. Why in this age of laser surgery, artificial hearts and limbs has an effective contraceptive not been developed?

Ortho, the largest manufacturer of oral contraceptives claims the pill is virtually one hundred per cent effective and many doctors offer it as the choice contraceptive. The Ortho information handbook warns that there are some side effects associated with use of the pill such as missed periods, nausea, tender breasts and weight gain. They also warn of a relationship between cigarette smoking, increase in age, heart attacks and the pill. Ortho advises "women over 30 should consider cessation of smoking if they wish to continue on the pill". The Ortho handbook does not inform a woman of the serious side effects but simply advises to see a doctor if she experiences any of 10 symptoms. When the handbook concludes "we've told you all about the adverse effects that can sometimes occur with oral contraceptives..." many women believe they are well informed.

Women are encouraged to rely on oral contraception for effectiveness and convenience. Many are insecure about their own (hetero) sexuality and are caught up in the "chaste/sexy" socialization of women. They may be uncomfortable carrying a diaphragm around just in case. Young women in particular are easily seduced into accepting the pharmaceutical claims surrounding the latest 'safer' pill. It is available free at many health clinics such as the CLSC clinic at Guy metro. The pill, like the IUD removes all male respon-

sibility for contraception.

The pill has not been the great female sexual liberator pharmaceutical companies promised. Nurse Marie Jose at the CLSC health clinic estimates most women cannot stay on the pill longer than four or five years because "they get too many side effects." 74 per cent of women in a recent U.S. Gallup poll thought the pill was unsafe.

Oral contraceptives were first approved for use by the U.S. food and drug administration in 1960 based on clinical studies of only 132 women who had taken the pill a minimum of one year. Three women died but no autopsies were performed. By 1962, more than 100 cases of thrombosis (a blood clot lodged in a blood vessel which can cause a stroke when it travels to the brain) and embolism (a blood clot in the lung) had been reported among pill users. 11 women died. However, it was not until 1968 that the FDA would officially recognise a cause and effect relationship between the pill and clotting disorders.

The pill is not one simple chemical. It is usually a combination of estrogens and progestins, both powerful steroids whose immediate and long term effects are not completely understood. They suppress ovulation indirectly through their effect on the pituitary gland, which is often termed the master gland because it produces more than 13 chemicals and hormones, each regulating a vital bodily process. Exactly how the pill effects the other pituitary activities is not known. Dr. Victor Wynn has pointed out that "there no cell in the body that is not affected by oral contraceptives."

Sybil Shainwald, attorney and chair of the National Women's Health Network in the U.S., estimates there are "more than 50 serious side effects of the pill," but Ortho is not required by law to inform their customers of these risks. As outlined by B. and G. Seaman in *Women and the Crisis in Sex Hormones*, the pill "increases the risk of developing a blood clot 4-11 fold • may cause liver tumours and may be linked to liver cancer • doubles a woman's chance of stroke

- doubles a woman's chance of developing gall bladder disease
- increases her chance of heart attack 3-6 fold
- decreases glucose tolerance which can lead to diabetes.

"The FDA acknowledges that a minimum of 300-500 otherwise healthy young women die each year in the United States from pill associated pulmonary embolism."

This was in 1977; Shainwald feels the mortality rate is much higher today. Are the new low dose pills really safer? The nurses at McGill Health Services, Heads and Hands Health Clinic in N.D.G. or CLSC had

not come across any literature to confirm this supposition.

While many doctors feel it is unrealistic to expect a drug to be perfectly safe, it may be more unrealistic for a woman to take steroids every 21 out of 28 days and expect to remain healthy. The pill will continue to be prescribed to more than 40 million women world wide until it is conclusively proven that the risks outweigh the benefits.

Benefits to whom?

In the last 11 years, at least five combinations of the pill, DES, and Dalcon Shield IUD's, all originally marketed as safe, were discovered later to be dangerous.

Over a 30 year period, DES (diethyl stilbesterol) was prescribed to 6 million women to prevent complications in pregnancy. Women were assured by their doctors and the DES manufacturer that DES would neither harm them nor

disaster, profits for pharmaceutical companies..."

Between 1970 and 74, A.H. Robbins marketed its' IUD, the Dalcon Shield as fast becoming the "contraceptive method of first choice." It was advertised as ideal for the woman too disorganised to remember her pill or diaphragm or too poor to afford other contraceptives. A.H. Robbins misrepresented the Dalcon Shield by advertising false success rates. Shainwald explains, "Robbins knew by 1972 that its product was defective. In 1971, a doctor working for Robbins reported that the string displayed wicking qualities which she said might lead to serious infection. When she reported her findings to the IUD division she was told that her findings would be further investigated. They were not. No further action was taken. Between 1970 and 1973 Robbins received numerous complaints of pelvic inflammatory disease and

hysterectomies. As Judge Lord said (presiding over the case) in Minnesota, "they took the bottom line as their guiding light."

The manufacturer subsequently sold the Dalcon Shield to the U.S. government's Agency for International Development (for use in Third World women) at a 48 per cent discount. These IUD's were not sterilized and came with only one set of instructions and 100 inserters for every thousand IUD's. (K. Seabrooke, Inter Pares)

Many women dissatisfied with the pill, IUD or diaphragm feel the cervical cap would be an ideal contraceptive. The cervical cap is a rubber thimble-like object which fits snugly around the base of the cervix. It is more convenient than the diaphragm since it can be left in place up to three days and it requires minimal, if any spermicide. In 1972, the Planned Parenthood Foundation concluded that the cervical cap was "about as effective as the diaphragm." It is not available as it must first be proven safe and effective by the pharmaceutical companies. Such research is expensive. H.T. Milgram of Millex explains in Fairbanks and Scharfman's "The Cervical Cap: Past and Current Experience" that the cervical cap is an old art so there is no way of acquiring a patent. "Why spend the money to clear it for the FDA and then have everybody and his brother getting in on the market?" In addition, were it the case that cervical caps were available, sales of oral contraceptives, spermicides and condoms would drop. While these are expensive and must be purchased regularly, a cervical cap may last for years.

Pharmaceutical companies research most drugs and devices themselves. Naturally, they direct their research toward high profit items which are then developed for us, the consumers.

Because pharmaceutical companies research and develop most drugs themselves, profit directs what is available to us, the consumers. Depo-Provera (injectable long-acting steroids), hormonal rings, and implants are profitable and being researched. But, these are of questionable benefit to women. Such potentially hazardous contraceptives simply foster and reinforce the imposed notion that women's primary function is to bear children. They are effective only at the expense of her health. Clearly, what we have come to know about the relationship between the dispensation, development and profit of contraceptives, is that the threat to women's rights posed by the currency of that relationship is greater than that posed by anti-abortionists. Abortion may be an issue, but it should not become the target of reproductive politics.



Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?

Anyone married or single can get advice on contraception from the Family Planning Association, Margaret Pyke House, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8BQ. Tel. 01-636 9135.

their fetus. In 1972, it was concluded that DES was a carcinogen; harming both mother and fetus. Shainwald points out, "In 1947, when it (DES) was approved for use by the FDA it was known that DES caused cancer in rats and mice, that it was a teratogenic agent (causes birth defects)... DES painted on a portion of an animal produced cancer of the uterus. So what we have here are uncritical beginnings, the failure of the FDA, the promotion to mislead physicians and women, the exploitation of women, the potential for

it buried its findings."

By 1974 17 deaths and 114 septic abortions had been attributed to the Dalcon Shield. Only then did the FDA force Robbins to take this IUD off the market. But, instead of performing a complete recall (as with automobiles) Robbins "continued to assure health care providers and women that it was perfectly safe to leave the Dalcon Shield in as long as it wasn't bothering you, you didn't have to bother it.

Robbins could have saved thousands of women from sterilization and having

SPORTS

McGill hockey player Olympic

by Earl Zukerman

Leonard Patrick Kelly had a dream — to compete in the 1988 Calgary Olympics. But, on July 7, 1984 the McGill Engineering student's dream turned into a nightmare.

While training on a speed-skating oval in Inglewood, California, Kelly slipped and crashed into the wall at 25 mph, shattering his left leg in five places.

"Doctors at the first hospital told me that I may never walk again," recalled Kelly. "But that wasn't good enough for me — I want to go to the Olympics — so I went to another hospital (Centilla), considered to be among the best in the United States, for a second opinion."

Kelly is the 22 year old son of NHL Hall of Famer Red Kelly. He is affectionately called 'Red-dog' among his friends and former hockey Redmen teammates. He played two seasons for the Red and White before leaving the team early in the 1983-84 season.

At Centilla Hospital in California, Kelly progressed under the supervision of Dr. Chandler, who regularly works with professional athletes from the Los Angeles based teams (i.e. Rams, Raiders, Lakers, Kings, Dodgers). Chandler told Kelly that if he worked hard enough, he may be able to overcome the crippling injury.

"I lost a half-inch from my left leg and was in a full cast for six weeks," said Kelly who was employed for the summer in a Los Angeles engineering firm. Upon his release from hospital, Kelly worked for the next three weeks with his leg raised on top of his desk.

"Dr. Chandler said that I was one of his best patients," noted Kelly with pride. "I was able to put weight on my leg by mid-September and could walk without a cane or cast after November first. I was supposed to be wearing a leg brace but I didn't want to."

By mid-November, he tried on a pair of skates — some four weeks ahead of schedule. Told not to begin full training before March, Kelly couldn't sit still. He returned home for Christmas but left a few days later to commence two weeks of light training at Lake Placid, N.Y. In between sessions he managed to watch the Redmen hockey team who were in Lake Placid to participate in a tournament.

"When I left the Redmen in October, 1983 I felt that I was among the best conditioned players on the



team," said Kelly. "And I wanted to continue using my athletic ability so I borrowed my brother's speed skates at Christmas, entered a 'B' race in January (1984) and won."

Although he has no speed-skating hero, Kelly admires Gaetan Boucher and Eric Heiden. "At the 1980 Winter Olympics, Heiden's splits (i.e. single lap times) in the 10,000m race were faster than anyone in the 1,000m race, except for Boucher," said Kelly in amazement.

Training has taken up every weekend since he returned to McGill from Lake Placid in early January. "I go through five workouts per day from Friday through Sunday," says Kelly. "But to be competitive, next season I'll have to train from Thursday through Sunday."

He devotes four hours a day to training, two of which are spent on a stationary bike. The other two hours are spent on stretching and his home-made 'slide board,' which he keeps in McGill's Currie Gym.

Assembled by Kelly with his engineering background, the slide board is one of two or three in Canada. It will be his major form of training, along with the stationary bike, until next winter.

The contraption is basically a

slippery board that is approximately eight feet in length and three feet wide. Kelly practices his skating stride by wearing a pair of socks over his running shoes and while watching himself in a full-length mirror, slides sideways — back and forth along the eight foot length.

"The off-ice training period from March through June is the toughest," notes Kelly. "It's different than hockey training because you're all alone. You have to push yourself without the help of teammates — there's nobody there to spur you on."

He is aiming for Canada's 'B' team next season and the 'A' team in time for the 1988 Winter Olympics. "I feel that I've got a good shot at making the Olympics for two reasons," says Kelly. "Firstly, I have the mental discipline which is 50 per cent of the game. Secondly, I know that I have the athletic ability, which involves talent and the ability to endure pain."

"The major difficulty will be that school is also important to me. Most of the skaters on Canada's 'A' team do not attend school and the 'B' team is composed mainly of part-time students. It'll be a challenge but I think I can do it."

CIAU turns a blind eye

by Edward Leachman

With each new season there is a plethora of illegal and immoral occurrences among universities in the Canadian Inter-University Athletics Union (CIAU). An investigative study done by *The Daily* has uncovered six distinct cases that the CIAU and its Executive Director, Bob Pugh, has turned a blind eye towards:

• **Case 1:** Paul Gagné is a hockey player who left McGill to play for Chicoutimi without the necessary academic requirements.

• **Case 2:** *The Daily* has seen documentation alleging that Ottawa goalie Tony Martino turned down the chance to play at McGill because Ottawa coach Michel Boucher offered him money to play for the Gee Gees.

• **Case 3:** Jean-Maurice Cool had agreed to play hockey for the University of Moncton and according to the registrars office in Moncton, was registered as a full-time student there. Evidence indicates that Ottawa's Boucher illegally lured Cool off the Moncton campus and offered him approximately \$5,000 to play for Ottawa. When the case was called to the CIAU's attention, Cool allegedly told Bob Pugh that since Moncton had offered him \$3,000, both sides were at fault. Pugh did not penalize either side.

• **Case 4:** Sylvain Gagné, another former McGill hockey player, was illegally recruited out of the Redmen line-up in mid-season (1983-84) by Ottawa's Boucher. Gagné swears that he played for Ottawa in a non-conference game against Concordia in January, 1984. The game's official scoresheet verifies Gagné's statement. In an interview with *The Daily* last semester, Concordia coach Paul Arseneault said Gagné did

play in that game (against his team). "He's a rather large individual and would be hard to miss," said Arseneault.

When contacted by *The Daily* the CIAU's Bob Pugh claimed that he had written documentation from University of Ottawa officials that Gagné *did not play*. "Someone is obviously lying," said Pugh. Nevertheless, Pugh took no action against Ottawa yet ruled Gagné ineligible to play for a year from the date of that game.

• **Case 5:** The University of Sherbrooke's women's volleyball team won a tournament with not one but *two non-students*. The CIAU, unaware of the illegalities, subsequently ranked Sherbrooke among the top ten teams in Canada. Bob Pugh has yet to penalize Sherbrooke.

• **Case 6:** Concordia University's men's basketball team was placed on probation by Pugh for allegedly paying players.

Despite the flagrant violation, Concordia Coach Doug Daigneault (obviously the person responsible) was allowed to be named as the Quebec Coach of the Year!

"Bob Pugh should resign or be fired," says Bob White, Director of the Westend Sports Association. "The penalty (probation) was nothing but a slap on the wrist and the fact that Daigneault was allowed to be named Coach of the Year is an insult and an embarrassment to all universities."

"Why couldn't they give the award to that guy at McGill (Coach Ken Schildroth)? He is a new coach with a new team in a new city. All he did was finish first and beat Concordia for the Quebec championship. Doesn't he warrant the award ahead of someone who's been convicted of illegal practices? Once you're on probation — that

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Soccer violence comes to Canada

by Chlo Lla

McGill's All-Canadian soccer player Graham Butcher was assaulted in a B-league soccer game on March 23rd by Montréal Concordes running back Denny Ferdinand in front of 50 astounded spectators.

The incident took place at Dollard High School. It erupted when Butcher, playing for the St. Bruno 'B' team, attempted to steal the ball away from Ferdinand, playing for Dollard.

Fred Mallon, a recent graduate of Concordia University who played four seasons for the Stingers was one of the astonished fans. "Everyone in the stands was shocked. The guy (Ferdinand) went crazy. He was out of control — ... really winging (punching)

away like a windmill," Mallon expressed surprise at Ferdinand (6'0", 212 lbs.) who is 55 pounds heavier than the 5'11" 155 lb. Butcher. "I thought it was sick. It was unbelievable to see a professional (athlete) behave in this manner," said Mallon.

Butcher had attempted to obstruct Ferdinand, who was near the St. Bruno net. Unable to get the ball past Butcher after two tries, Ferdinand became frustrated. "I saw extreme anger in his eyes," Butcher said later. Ferdinand was further frustrated when Butcher ducked his first punch.

Then he went berserk, throwing multiple punches at Butcher, who had his head covered the entire time. Ferdinand then grabbed Butcher and banged his head against a

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NHL playoff predictions

Daily Sports Staff

Since the NHL hockey playoffs are upon us, it is time for *The Daily* to look into its crystal ball and predict who will win Lord Stanley's Cup.

Before we get to the actual predictions we must congratulate the five NHL teams that performed a remarkable achievement in the 21 team league: they somehow didn't make the playoffs! So let's hear a round of applause for the Pittsburgh Penguins, Vancouver Canucks, New Jersey Devils, Hartford Whalers and the Toronto Maple 'Laffs'.

What follows is the playoff prediction for each series. The statistics in parentheses indicate the winner of the season series between the two teams, followed by the win-loss-tie record and the goals-for and against.

Series A: Montreal-Boston: (MTL, 4-3-1-31-28). The Habs are on a roll, going undefeated in their last seven games. Boston will miss injured Gord Kluzak and Barry Pederson. Montreal will win in four games.

Series B: Québec-Buffalo: (Québec, 4-3-1-26-22). Assuming Québec's Goulet re-emerges from his recent fog the Nordiques should win. Buffalo has been sinking slowly. Québec in four and Scotty Bowman will move west to coach Vancouver.

Series C: Philadelphia-N.Y. Rangers: (Philly, 7-0-0-31-13). No contest here. The Flyers are red-hot and the Rangers are a skating hospital. Philly in three games.

Series D: Washington-N.Y. Islanders: (Wash., 4-3-0-27-26). Both teams have been unimpressive down the home-stretch. The Caps will win in five because NY has not had consistent goaltending.

Series E: St. Louis-Minnesota: (St.L., 6-1-1-32-23) this series is ripe for the 'No Stars' to upset. The Blues have had no spark since losing Doug Wickenheiser. Nevertheless, we'll stick with the Blues to win in five.

Series F: Chicago-Detroit: (Chi., 3-3-2-33-31). Brad Park will be looking for his last hurrah before retiring. The only problem is that he's too old. Hawks in five.

Series G: Edmonton-Los Angeles: (Edmt., 4-3-1-41-35). Gretzky, schmetzky. You read it here first. Bet the mortgage on the Kings to upset the team that should've been first in the overall standings but choked when the going got tough.

Series H: Winnipeg-Calgary: (Calgary, 5-1-2-49-31). I'm tempted to say who cares but I won't. The Jets have terrorized teams in the second half. The Flames will miss an injured Lanny McDonald. Winnipeg in five.

The next round will be simpler since we don't know how our picks will fare.

Series I: Montréal-Québec: A dream series. 'Habs' destroyed the 'Diques' during the regular season (6-1-1) and will win in four, maybe

five (if goalie Steve Penney has a bad night).

Series J: Philly-Washington: A tough series. Philly will win in a gruelling seven games and will have nothing left for the next round.

Series K: St. Louis-Chicago: No contest. The Hawks will crush the hapless Blues in five games.

Series L: Los Angeles-Winnipeg: Another nobody cares series. It'll

be Marcel Dionne vs Dale Hawerchuk. Hawerchuk will lead his Jets to a series victory in six games.

Round three will pit the following match-ups:

Series M: Montréal-Philly: No problem. Penney will shine, Nilan will scrap, Naslund will score and the Canadiens will win in seven.

Series N: Chicago-Winnipeg: Denis Savard will disappear and the Jets will soar to the Stanley Cup Finals

after eking-out this series in seven games.

Series O: Montréal-Winnipeg: Can you believe it? Nor will the NHL. Six games, maximum. Why? Because the last time that Montréal beat all the good teams and lost to the weak ones (1976: they lost only 8 games), they won the Cup. After G.M. Serge Savard and Coach Jacques Lemaire get through with

Fergie and the Jets (Elton John should write a song about it), the NHL will get what it deserves for inventing this moronic east-west playoff system.

Next prediction: the NHL will invent a new alphabet so that it will have enough letters to compensate for the new teams that it will allow into next year's playoff format. See you in training camp.

...soccer violence comes to Canada

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wall. Trapped against the wall, Butcher crouched to the ground as Ferdinand proceeded to kick him.

Ferdinand became uncontrollable, hitting anyone that attempted to calm him down. He was oblivious to the fact that he was battling with his own teammates in the process.

Ferdinand was of course red-

carded for his actions, but one must question if that justifies this irrational action. With this incident in mind, it is hard to believe that Ferdinand was the semi-finalist for CFL's Most Outstanding Canadian Player Award three years ago.

Butcher, awarded the MVP award for his fine sportsmanship with the McGill Redmen, expressed

disappointment rather than anger at Ferdinand's actions. "I think that as a pro athlete, he should be setting an example for his fans. He is in the public eye whether he's playing football, soccer or golf."

Ferdinand, who could not be reached for comment, had been red-carded in two previous games against St. Bruno this season: one

for fighting and another for assault. "I truly question the organizers in this matter," said Duncan Smith, the St. Bruno goalkeeper.

Unnecessary violence in sports is nothing new. But when it involves a professional athlete behaving in such manner against amateur opponents, the situation can be downright disheartening.

Sports Shorts: Varsity recap

by Moe Mauller

REDMEN SOCCER — The soccer team won the QUAA Championship for the second consecutive year. They now have an undefeated streak of 39 consecutive games in QUAA play, dating back to September 30, 1981.

The Redmen met University of British Columbia in the CIAU Semi-Final at Molson Stadium. Despite thorough domination by McGill, UBC prevailed 1-0. Head Coach Gord Gow and his assistant Zack Breganski were chosen together as QUAA Coach of the Year. Four players were chosen to the All-Canadian team: Graham Butcher, Aldo Braccio, Alastair McDonald and Marc Noe. In addition, they were joined on the QUAA All-Star Team by Peter Ellement and Guy-Marie Joseph.

REDMEN BASKETBALL — Despite the loss of six players (two of them starters) and a rookie coach (Ken Schildroth), the Red and White repeated as Québec Champions for the second consecutive year. Schildroth molded the team into a lean and competitive squad, capable of challenging any team in the country. Bolstered by the addition of football quarterback Jaimie Crawford, the tribe finished first in the league. McGill then defeated Concordia to earn a playoff berth at the Canadian Regionals. There they dropped a 73-69 heartbreaker to top-ranked Acadia but defeated Saskatchewan in the consolation game. Patrick Arseneault and Francois Dion earned berths on the QUAA All-Star squad.

MARTLET BASKETBALL — The season was a very exciting one for Martlet Basketball fans. Under Coach Hubert Lacroix and assistant Linda Schaapman, the Martlets, at one point, were ranked as high as fifth in Canada — their highest ranking in history. They accumulated an excellent overall 22-14 record and finished second in the QUAA after losing their final game.

Among the highlights were first-place finishes in two tournaments: the Québec Basketball Federation Tourney and the Carleton Invitational. McGill also finished second in the Big Four and Concordia Tournaments; won the consolation game at the Toronto Invitational and placed fourth in their own highly competitive tournament. Star player Hélène Cowan was named to the CIAU All-Canadian Team.

REDMEN FOOTBALL — Coach Charlie Baillie's team had a respectable season (4-3) but were once again knocked-out of the playoffs by their old nemesis, the Queen's Golden Gaels.

The season opened with a non-conference game vs their traditional rival — the Toronto Varsity Blues. McGill lost when their last-ditch effort by QB Jaimie Crawford was thwarted at the Toronto goal line on the last play of the game. One of the season's highlights was a thrilling come-from-behind victory over the Concordia Stingers. Concordia later won the Shaughnessy Cup game but McGill beat out their cross-town rivals for a playoff berth. Other victories came at the expense of Ottawa and Bishop's (twice). The annual *Queen's Jinx* however, bar-

red the Red and White from going further than the first round of the playoffs.

Among the OQIFC All-Stars were Steve Gedney, Glen Miller and Denis Touchette. Miller, the leading field-goal kicker in the country, was subsequently drafted by the CFL's Hamilton Tiger Cats.

REDMEN HOCKEY — The 104th season of the world's first official hockey team was bitter-sweet. As has happened in recent years, they started out on fire (winning their first six league games) but ended up stone cold, going 2-11-1 the rest of the way. Finishing fourth with an 8-11-1 record, they met first-place Chicoutimi and dropped both games.

The enigma of the team's poor records over the past 23 years is truly unbelievable. They have played .500 hockey only three times since joining the CIAU in 1962-63.

The reasons for this year's decline are numerous: They dressed 12-14 rookies for most games. The goaltending was hot and cold — hot in the first half, frigid in the second half. The team was in better shape than any other in the first semester but the opponents caught up in conditioning after Christmas.

The team was 12-21-2 overall including non-conference games in what was probably their toughest schedule in history. A gruelling schedule in the second semester had the tribe playing 15 games in 38 days.

Penalty-killing was a major factor. After leading the league by allowing only seven PP goals in the first half, McGill collapsed and relinquished 21 PPG's in the second semester — the worst in the QUAA. Accounting for 33 per cent of their goals against in the second session, the PPG's virtually crippled the team.

Mental fatigue set in and they lost any confidence that they had gained from their record breaking 6-0 start.

Another factor was the problem encountered with admissions. McGill lost a bushel of all-stars to other universities, players that would have brought this hallowed institution to the CIAU nationals.

There were many other minor factors that aren't worth going into in this post-mortem analysis. Despite all the negative aspects, there were some sweet things in the season.

Rookie netminder Stéphane Fortin earned the league's only shutout with a 3-0 whitewash vs UQTR; he subsequently was named QUAA and CIAU Athlete of the Week and was invited to dress for Team Canada's final game vs Moscow Dynamo at the Montreal Forum.

Defenceman Mike Babcock earned a berth on the QUAA All-Star Team. Graduating captain David Ducharme scored his 50th career goal on national TV (TSN) in a wild 10-10 shootout vs Cornell. Aside from renewing rivalries with five of the six Ivy League teams, the Redmen biggest achievement was no doubt when they won their first-ever season series vs Concordia (3-2). Included in the series was McGill's first lifetime victory at Concordia, a thrilling come-from-behind 4-3 win.

The team should remain intact next season with the exception of graduating veterans David Ducharme and Marc Bertrand.

L'Art de la communication

FRANÇOIS HAMEL

Mono et Stéréo-I

Mono avait quatorze ans, Stéréo probablement autant. Mono était le petit gars, Stéréo la petite fille.

Alors qu'ils se trouvaient dans un wagon de métro, Stéréo essayait de parler à Mono; elle tentait de lui dire que *Shoutin'* était pas la seule bonne chanson sur la cassette de *Tears for fears* qu'elle venait d'acheter. Mais Mono ne comprenait pas ce que Stéréo s'évertuait à lui répéter: la musique de son «walkman» couvrait toute parole. Il entendait un peu Stéréo mais sans la comprendre. Comme s'il était absorbé par un rêve et qu'une voix imprécise, discrète, perdue aux frontières du réel et de l'irréel tentait de le réveiller.

A chaque note, il battait du pied et se déhanchait légèrement. Pour les habitants du direct et non d'une réalité en différé, pour ces voyageurs du métro à l'heure de pointe, ce spectacle d'un comique irrésistible leur faisait oublier le stress de la congestion et la fatigue de la journée.

Mono: Qu'est-ce que tu dis?

Stéréo: Crie pas, on est dans le métro! Les gens nous regardent.

Mono: J'entends pas!

Stéréo: Non seulement les gens nous regardent, mais ils rient de nous.

Mono: Parle plus fort!

Stéréo(se redressant le haut du corps, en sursaut): Quoi? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?

Mono: Rien de spécial... Je veux seulement...

Stéréo: Tu n'écoutes plus de musique?

Mono: Non, j'étais tanné d'en écouter.

Stéréo: Quoi?

Mono lui enleva son «walkman» des oreilles.

Stéréo: Qu'est-ce que tu fais là?

Mono: Ça ne te dirais pas de faire autre chose?

Stéréo: Autre chose? Qu'est-ce que tu veux dire?

Mono(doucement): Ben, j'sais pas... j'aurais le goût de...

Stéréo: Ah ça! Non, écoute, je suis fatiguée. Demain, d'accord?

Mono: Tu m'as dit la même chose hier!

Stéréo se laissa finalement convaincre, à condition de pouvoir conserver ses écouteurs sur ses oreilles... Mono en fit de même et se paya *I can't get no satisfaction* des Rolling Stones.

Mono et Stéréo-III

Stéréo, dans ce cas-ci, avait atteint l'âge où l'on commence à le divulguer moins facilement. Un indice: il possédait sa chaire d'université depuis une vingtaine d'années. Mono devait bien avoir 22 ans puisqu'il terminait sa deux-

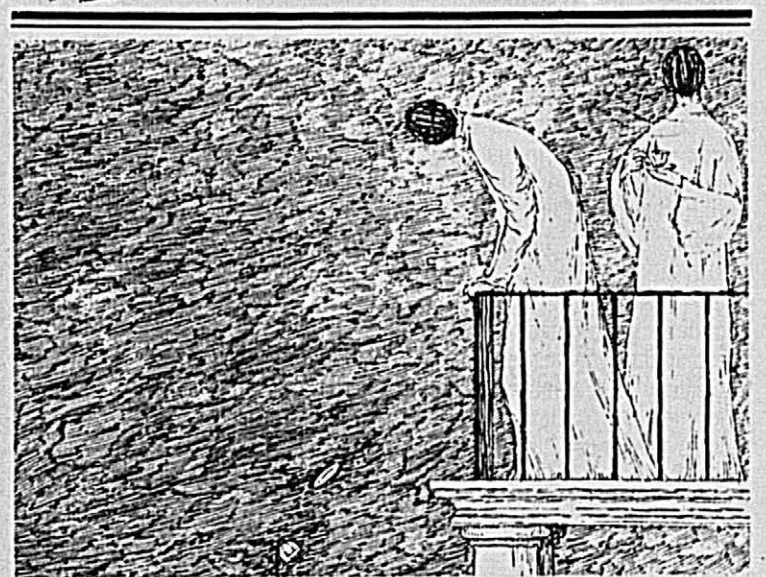
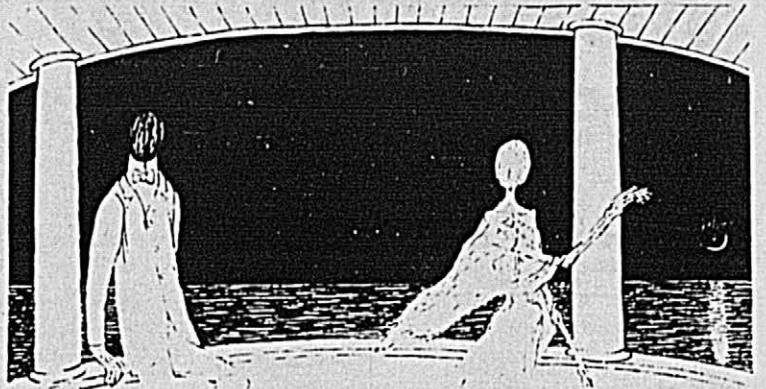
taires, plusieurs avaient la désagréable impression de se faire réexpliquer ce qu'ils avaient déjà compris. Mais étant donné le 20%, ils se faisaient un devoir de venir user les chaises de l'auditorium.

Ce matin-là de fin de session, Mono s'ennuyait tout particulièrement. Mais il avait tout prévu.

Muni de son «walkman», il se paierait du Mozart ou du Bach (pour ne pas, tout de même, déranger ses voisins) au moment désiré. Il s'assoierait à l'arrière de l'auditorium, là où l'illusion de la liberté est la plus grande.

Quinze minutes après le début du cours, il en avait déjà ras le bol. Il regarda d'abord autour de lui pour essayer de déceler un sentiment semblable de lassitude chez certains de ses 200 consœurs et confrères. Une cinquantaine d'entre eux manquaient à l'appel. Vingt pour cent ou non, pour une raison ou pour une autre, ils s'en foutaient éperdument ce matin-là. Quelques-uns dormaient; ils partageaient donc, intentionnellement peut-être, son avis. D'autres jouaient à se parler entre eux, de façon continue jusqu'à la fin du cours, sans que le professeur les remarque.

Bien sûr, il y avait un certain nombre de *zélés*. Celles et ceux qui écrivent et écoutent comme toujours sans jamais rouspéter, soit par obéissance pure et simple, soit par stratégie de duperie. Ces der-



Tant que Stéréo serait absorbé par ses notes, son effort de peser chaque mot et les questions des étudiants(tes), Mono passerait inaperçu.

Il put ainsi goûter une demi-heure de subversion douce. Mais l'affrontement devait survenir. Mono savait que Stéréo allait déclencher les hostilités et il le désirait intensément. Stéréo ne le déçut pas.

Après avoir répondu à une question d'une *zélée* par intérêt et avant de se replonger dans sa lecture de notes, Stéréo releva son pantalon mais aussi les yeux vers l'arrière de l'auditorium.

Il le faisait à chaque cours, à peu près à la mi-temps, pour évaluer l'intérêt de son cours d'après le nombre d'étudiants(tes) endormis(ies), blasés(ées), hagards.

Evidemment aujourd'hui sa note n'était pas haute, décourageante même. Son système de défense lui indiqua d'ailleurs de ne jeter qu'un regard plutôt que de faire une évaluation exhaustive des dernières rangées de la salle.

Mais son regard, si court fut-il, lui permit quand même de dénicher Mono et son «walkman».

La bataille allait commencer. Stéréo regarda Mono, ses notes de cours, en alternant nerveusement, pendant quelques secondes, «s'empourprant» petit à petit. Susceptible, il le prit très personnellement.

Stéréo: Le monsieur, à l'arrière, avec le «walkman»...

Les têtes se tournèrent évidemment vers Mono.

Stéréo: Monsieur, monsieur!...

Mono était rendu bien loin, il avait anéanti Stéréo, son savoir et ses disciples.

Stéréo: Est-ce que quelqu'un aurait l'obligeance de lui signaler que je m'adresse à lui?!

Son voisin de droite lui tapocha

l'épaule et le mit au courant des derniers développements.

Mono regarda autour de lui pendant une ou deux secondes, le temps de revenir à la réalité, il enleva son «walkman», se redressa légèrement et fixa Stéréo.

Stéréo: Monsieur, si vous vous croyez assez intelligent pour ne pas suivre mon cours, veuillez sortir et ne pas importuner vos confrères et consœurs qui, eux, veulent apprendre sans être dérangés.

Mono: Est-ce que je dérange quelqu'un?

Silence dans la salle.

Stéréo: Vous me dérangez, moi, monsieur, sortez!

Mono: Monsieur, auriez-vous l'obligeance de me dire en quoi je vous dérange?

Stéréo: Sortez!

Mono: Ecoutez monsieur. D'abord je ne crois pas vraiment dérange qui que ce soit. D'autre part, je ne veux pas sortir puisque même si je connais la matière que vous expliquez aujourd'hui, non pas parce que je suis plus intelligent mais parce que j'ai lu avec attention ce que nous devons lire, je serais pénalisé à cause du 20% de «participation».

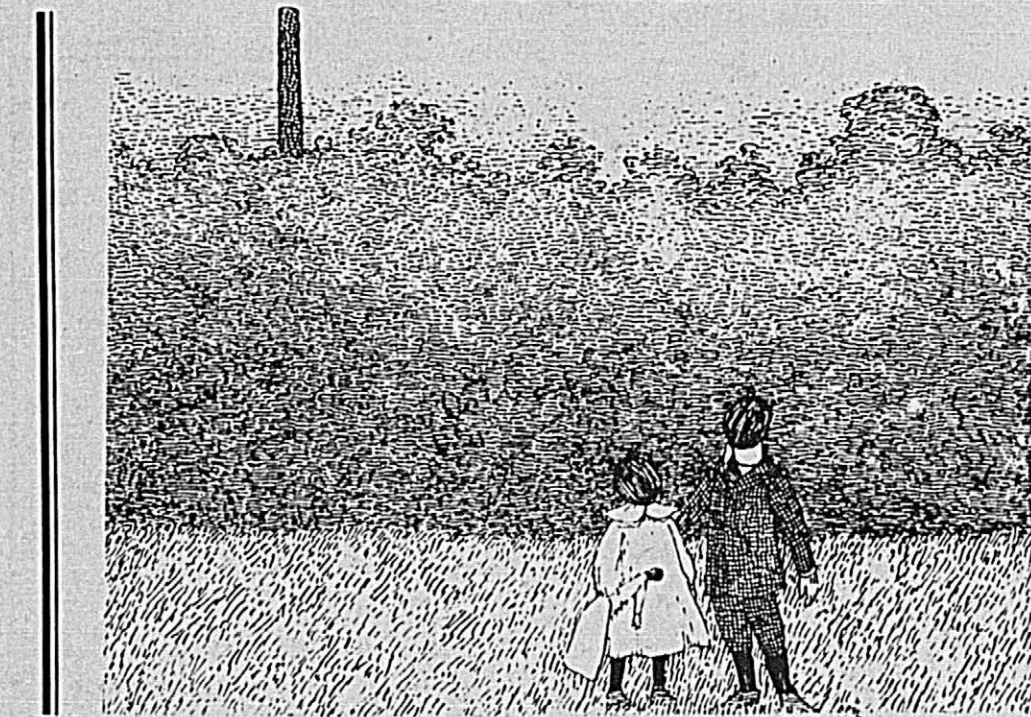
Stéréo: Sortez!

Mono: Je sors, monsieur. Mais je tenais à vous dire ce que bien d'autres étudiantes et étudiants de ce cours pensent mais n'osent pas vous dire. Sans rancune, monsieur.

Mono s'exécuta dans un silence de stupéfaction dans la salle.

Le cours suivant, Stéréo n'en crut pas ses yeux. Il ne réalisa pas la situation avant d'avoir atteint la plateforme du maître au bas d'un escalier et d'avoir installé ses notes sur la table. Puis il leva les yeux.

Les trois quarts des étudiantes et étudiants écoutaient en silence... leur «walkman».



Mono et Stéréo-II

Mono avait 26 ans, Stéréo probablement un peu moins. Mono était un jeune mâle adulte et Stéréo une jeune femme... femme.

Les deux au lit, serrés l'un contre l'autre. Mono voulait parler à Stéréo; il brûlait d'envie de jouer avec elle une symphonie, primitive ou moderne, c'est selon le cas... leur propre corps serait leur seul instrument. Mais Stéréo, les yeux fermés, entraînait graduellement dans les vaps, son «walkman» sur les oreilles et une musique subliminale conquérant petit à petit son cerveau.

Mono(lui brassant le bras gentiment, doucement): Stéréo... Stéréo?

ième année de baccalauréat.

Stéréo était un homme de principes, de discipline. Selon lui, ce qui importait le plus dans une formation universitaire était l'apprentissage, non pas de connaissances ou encore d'une méthode de travail, mais de la discipline en soi. L'étudiant devait apprendre à remettre ses travaux à temps pour l'échéance sinon il était sévèrement pénalisé. L'étudiant devait assister à chaque cours, du moins à la majorité d'entre eux, puisque 20% de la note finale à obtenir dans ses cours en dépendait.

Cela ne manquait pas d'ennuyer certains de ses étudiantes et étudiants. Ses cours étant entièrement basés sur l'explication du livre de base et des lectures complémen-

niers poussaient même la comédie, parfois, jusqu'à poser des questions auxquelles ils connaissaient d'avance les réponses simplement pour se gagner des points d'intérêt sur le 20%.

Plus audacieux, sûr de lui plus que jamais ce matin-là, Mono passa à l'action et se glissa le «walkman» sur les oreilles, discrètement toutefois, pour ne pas provoquer outre mesure. Il se cala également un peu plus dans sa chaise, pour se donner une couche de protection supplémentaire.

«Bach est indiqué», se disait-il. «Tout ça est triste au fond». Il régla le volume de façon à ce qu'au moins son troisième voisin d'un côté comme de l'autre ne soit pas importuné.

Aller chercher à Montpellier un exemple pour McGill

RICHARD LATENDRESSE

L'Association des Etudiants de Relations Internationales de l'Université de Montpellier (AERIUM), qui compte parmi ses têtes dirigeantes celle de Patrice Schneider, ancien président de l'Association des Etudiants de Relations Industrielles de McGill, organise du 15 au 21 avril un important colloque sous le thème: «1984: Retlet du XXe siècle».

L'événement retire son caractère exceptionnel de l'impressionnante pléiade de spécialistes qui viendront présenter les résultats de leurs études. Alexandre Zinoviev, un des plus célèbres dissidents soviétiques, abordera la perspective politique. Il aura, entre autre, à répondre aux réactions que ses plus récents propos ont soulevées quant à son «national-stalinisme» et son anti-sémitisme. Jacques Lessourne, économiste français qui a profondément inspiré les auteurs du projet par ses catégories (dimensions de l'Homme, de la société et de la sphère internationale) pour l'identification des «problèmes/défis que devra affronter/relever l'humanité dans un avenir très proche» sera également présent.

S'ajoute à la liste le très célèbre biologiste Henri Laborit dont les thèses bouleversent toujours le confort des humanistes bien-pensants. Enfin, à la présentation d'histoire de Charles-Olivier Carbonel, le maître à penser de l'équipe organisationnelle, se rattache celle de Jacques Abouchar, journaliste français qui s'est attiré les feux de la presse française et mondiale lors de sa capture en Afghanistan par les forces soviétiques. Son intervention devrait entre autre faire ressortir les différences entre la réalité telle qu'Abouchar l'a vécue et telle qu'elle fut présentée par les médias.

Ce colloque, auxquels d'autres intervenants vont assurément se joindre, par son caractère pluridisciplinaire, cherche à satisfaire ce besoin d'un regard nouveau sur le destin de l'humanité. «C'est une volonté inspirée par Diderot, une approche encyclopédiste qui refuse tout dogme mono-littéraire et qui bannit tout statu quo en essayant de tirer le maximum de l'expérience humaine gravée



dans nos mémoires génétiques et sémantiques. Elle endosse totalement Manuel Scorza quand il dénonce le fatalisme comme une des principales caractéristiques du réactionnarisme.»

Construit grâce à l'enthousiasme d'un petit groupe d'étudiants (où le Québec est admirablement représenté) et avec la coopération des instances directionnelles de l'Université de Montpellier (I, II et III), le projet mérite que McGill s'y arrête, si ce n'est que pour son caractère multidisciplinaire et international. En effet, McGill ne semble guère inspirer les initiatives de grandeur et les remises en question économiques, politiques et sociales. Si ce n'avait été de la présentation d'épreuves internationales de débats plus tôt cette année, ce n'aurait sûrement pas été les quelques conférences et manifestations de protestation ici et là qui auraient fait de McGill un carrefour international de chercheurs et de spécialistes.

En soi, on ne peut s'empêcher d'encourager la vision du milieu universitaire qu'ont eu nos confrères de Montpellier, vision qui reconnaît à l'université son caractère environnemental fécond pour le développement d'un regard nouveau sur les structures de la société, sur «l'Homme et la connaissance ainsi que la connaissance de l'Homme».

Pour autant que nous reconnaissons avec eux que «l'idée naît dans les universités», nous ne pouvons qu'acquiescer au fait que «même si ce milieu est gangrené par l'apathie et apparaît à prime abord comme vide de découvreurs, de pionniers, de néo-structuralistes, (...) une manifestation de la sorte ne peut que rassembler par l'émulation (très souvent le moteur de l'idée collective), tous ces cortex associatifs dont les heureux possesseurs ont trouvé le mode d'emploi: l'ouverture d'esprit.»



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INFORMATION



Dans le cadre du DEUXIEME CONCOURS DE BANDE DESSINEE, tous les illustrateurs en herbe du grand Montréal ont jusqu'au 10 mai 1985 pour créer une héroïne ou un héros québécois.

Le succès remporté par le Grand Concours l'an dernier, qui avait intéressé plus de 2000 participants, a incité les organisateurs à relancer le défi à tous les jeunes créateurs de la bande dessinée. Le con-

cours s'adresse à tous les amateurs désireux de faire fructifier le marché de la bande dessinée.

Les organisateurs de ce DEUXIEME CONCOURS DE BANDE DESSINEE comptent cette année encore sur une généreuse participation qui permettra à plusieurs jeunes de se découvrir un talent caché, sinon un goût pour la B.D.



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Un défi à relever

Le Québec sur la scène internationale

RICHARD LATENDRESSE

Alors que la scène politique québécoise, à la veille des élections, est prise d'assaut par les grandes questions qui concernent et caractérisent la jeunesse (le chômage et le bien-être social!) et que Robert Bourassa propose une nouvelle «Baie James» pour faire travailler le Québec, il reste intéressant de se pencher sur un aspect de l'avenir politique et économique du Québec que le récent réajustement idéologique du Parti québécois semble avoir discrètement glissé en second plan: le Québec sur la scène internationale.

Au début de l'année 1984, le Québec comptait sur un réseau de vingt-cinq délégations et bureaux répartis dans quinze pays et sur quatre continents, et qui mobilisaient trois cents fonctionnaires. En dix ans, le budget du ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales a sextuplé (plus de 850% d'augmentation depuis 1967!) passant à \$50 millions sous le règne du Parti québécois. On peut s'interroger sur ce que rapporte au Québec cette présence internationale. Pour certains, ces capitaux pourraient assurément contribuer à atteindre la parité des allocations d'aide sociale...

Les journalistes de *La Presse* s'en sont récemment informés auprès de la déléguée générale à Paris, Louise Beaudoin. Tout en estimant qu'on ne pouvait limiter l'importance des délégations (et dans ce cas de la délégation parisienne, la plus importante avec soixante-quinze agents) à un seul montant monétaire, elle a tout de même répondu que cette présence à Paris coûtait, pour 1984, \$8 millions au gouvernement québécois. Toutefois, même en masquant l'importance sociale et

gouvernements québécois ont accordé au maximum \$150 millions à la délégation au cours des vingt dernières années, c'est, en fait, payer peu cher un investissement de \$1,5 milliard, tel celui de Péchiney à Bécancourt, toujours sans penser aux «à-côtés».

Et l'on peut très bien s'arrêter aussi aux relations Algérie-Québec où les projets de coopération sont de l'ordre de \$800 millions, ou encore uni-



quement aux ventes de viande de porc aux Japonais, ventes se chiffant pour 1981 à \$70 millions, ou encore, si on aime les chiffres, aux fabuleux résultats de la délégation de Caracas qui, à peine deux ans après son ouverture, permettait à des entreprises québécoises de réaliser en 1981-82 des affaires de \$60 millions au Venezuela et en Colombie.

Il reste néanmoins que le marché américain accapare 34% des exportations totales du Québec et 65% de ses exportations internationales (\$10 milliards sur 30). Certes, plusieurs grandes sociétés québécoises (Hydro-Québec et Bombardier, par exemple) se débrouillent très bien seules pour étendre leur marché. Pour-

tant, les délégations québécoises aux Etats-Unis (situées à Boston, New York, Chicago, Washington, Atlanta, Lafayette, Dallas et Los Angeles) ont joué un rôle majeur pour ouvrir notre voisin du sud aux PME québécoises. Elles ont brisé le monopole des relations que détenaient les Canadiens anglais avec les Américains et ont permis à des Québécois de défendre les positions québécoises, de vendre la marchandise québécoise et de parler du Québec sans subir la présence aliénante du filtre anglo-canadien, qui bénéficiait du partage d'une langue commune pour passer ses impressions sur ce Québec dissident et tapageur.

Evidemment, d'immenses progrès restent à faire pour étendre la présence québécoise sur la scène américaine; malheureusement les spécialistes des relations québéco-américaines ne sortent pas «à la poche» des universités et, pour l'instant, ce n'est pas la politique d'enseignement de la langue seconde au Québec qui offre des diplômés parfaitement bilingues pour balancer l'armée de fonctionnaires fédéraux anglophones qui devraient, semble-t-il, défendre



les intérêts du Québec.

En soi, si une remise en question de la place du Québec sur la scène internationale devait se faire, ce devrait être pour chercher à l'étendre davantage encore. Par chance, il se trouve à Ottawa un gouvernement qui ne se met plus en campagne au nom du respect de sa souveraineté internationale à chaque soubresaut diplomatique du Québec. Certes, le temps indiquera jusqu'où le gouverne-



ment fédéral laissera le Québec s'aventurer; mais pour autant que le gouvernement québécois respectera les domaines fondamentalement fédéraux (la défense, la monnaie, etc.) et que le gouvernement fédéral acceptera d'accorder aux Québécois la mainmise dans les secteurs qui les touchent et les préoccupent (développement économique, échange interfrancophonie, etc.), l'entente sera possible. Cet optimisme naît s'accroche à la présence de Marcel Masse, ministre des Communications dans le cabinet Mulroney (Masse qui fut confronté en tant que ministre des Affaires intergouvernementales dans le dernier gouvernement de l'Union nationale à la fin des années '60, aux problèmes

Québec-Ottawa en matière de relations internationales) et à l'ouverture d'esprit manifestée par Brian Mulroney lui-même en percevant les relations France-Québec «normales et raisonnables», ce que Louise Beaudoin à Paris a qualifié de «reconnaissance de ce qui existe et qui était contesté par le gouvernement fédéral précédent.»

De plus, toutes les craintes qu'on pourrait avoir à la pensée d'un retour de Robert Bourassa au bureau du premier ministre, s'évaporent à l'écoute des interrogations sur l'avenir international du Québec. Plus conciliant vis-à-vis du fédéral, Bourassa a néanmoins établi de nouvelles délégations à Bruxelles, Los Angeles et Tokyo et a franchement amorcé un rapprochement avec les Etats arabes du Moyen-Orient.

Il reste beaucoup à faire et le Québec se doit de développer l'intérêt pour le commerce extérieur et les échanges intergouvernementaux. C'est un défi que notre jeune économie se doit de relever.



...Jurdant

continued from page 19

testation des écologistes. Michel Jurdant peut être classé dans la même école qu'Ivan Illitch — la société devrait s'imposer la recherche d'innovations technologiques conviviales.

La nostalgie de Jurdant, cette touche de vieux paysan avec ses chèvres, moutons et platanes, s'oppose vigoureusement à la vision technocratique de notre avenir, une vision contrôlée par les contraintes économiques de la consommation perpétuelle. A l'intérieur de cette polémique fondamentale *Le défi écologiste*, testament intellectuel de Michel Jurdant, nous assure des heures de bonnes lectures et de réflexion

Requiem pour rédacteur-en-chef

Le traitement du travail des membres du *McGill Daily français* dans l'éditorial du 3 avril dernier accentuait peut-être exagérément des tensions qui sont inévitables lorsqu'on cherche à accorder, en équipe, les positions divergentes d'un véritable monde de personnalités. En fait, les contributions demeurent toujours mal estimées et l'on semble perpétuellement ne pas recevoir la considération méritée.

En tant que rédacteur-en-chef du *McGill Daily français* pour l'année 1984-85, j'estime normal de saluer les membres de l'équipe «rédactionnelle», les

directrices à l'information et à la culture ainsi que mon adjoint chéri, qui ont fait un travail remarquable. Nous étions, il faut l'avouer, entourés d'une équipe de «journalistes», tous plus sincères les uns que les autres, — et d'un correcteur tout aussi fidèle en la personne de ce bon M. Donnay — qui n'ont probablement pas reçu la publication désirée mais qui ont quand même profité des largesses de l'équipe de la rédaction quant aux critères de ce qui était «journalistiquement» bon (et un peu moins) à publier.

Evidemment, tous ne sont pas

satisfaits et certains auraient préféré que pour la liberté d'expression, l'on publie tout ce qui nous arrivait entre les mains. Mais le journalisme étudiant est souvent si pénible à lire que s'il avait été ridicule aussi, c'aurait été aller littéralement contre cet esprit de la liberté d'expression. Ce fut tout de même une année passionnante et je ne suis pas encore fou...

Mais, je ne dis pas trop de mal de moi-même car mes amis s'en chargent bien pour moi.

Richard Latendresse



culturelle de la délégation et en oubliant les multiples «petits» contrats que Québécois et Français se sont échangés via la délégation générale depuis vingt ans, si l'on considère que les

by Rod Findley

A burly American hears a rustling in the dark. He looses a few rounds in the direction of the noise. A Vietnamese youth scurries from behind an old shed, picks up a gun lying beside a dead comrade, and dives back under cover.

A mop-up mission against the VietCong in D'Nang in 1969?
NO.

The year is 1980; the location, Seadrift, Texas.

For the Americans, the horror of the Vietnam war is over. The boys are back home. 'Nam is just something you bring up over a couple of Lone Star beers in a local tavern. For the most part, though, they just try to forget about it and go on with ordinary life.

But for Vietnamese refugees in America, it is not that simple. For them the war is still going on. The only difference is that the people who were fighting to 'protect' them ten years ago are now the ones trying to kill them.

This ironic twist triggered the curiosity of director Louis Malle (*My Dinner With André*, *Lacombe Lucien*, *Pretty Baby*). In March, 1984, Malle began work on his latest film *Alamo Bay*, which is scheduled for Canadian release in two weeks.

Alamo Bay is the story of a small Texan fishing village and the impact that Vietnamese refugees had on it.

"I saw in it something about America today..." said Malle in an interview with the *Supplement* last Wednesday. "These Vietnamese had lost their country (after the Communist takeover) because they were fighting with the Americans and were anti-Communist. They were resettled (in the U.S.) and were very welcome at the beginning. Then, a couple of years later they would become the enemy. It was almost like the Vietnam War was continuing on American soil."

In the five years between the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, and the Seadrift incident, about 320,000 Vietnamese entered the United States. Of the 100,000 who ended up in Texas, many gravitated towards the Gulf Coast, attracted by the warm climate and the hope of breaking into the crab and shrimp fishing industry.

Hard-working and frugal, the Vietnamese soon built their businesses up into competitive, money-making enterprises. But the local bays could only support

the supplement

Pas Malle, Louis

Louis Malle speaks on his latest film

so much fishing and the Vietnamese soon began to threaten the livelihood of their American competitors. The resulting tension eventually burst into violence.

Although *Alamo Bay* is a fictional story, it sticks remarkably close to events that actually did take place in Seadrift, Texas in the summer of 1980. As in the film, Vietnamese fishing boats were firebombed, the Ku Klux Klan staged demonstrations in full regalia, and a young Vietnamese shrimp farmer was eventually pushed past his limit. He shot and killed a local fisherman.

Malle's film revolves around Dinh (Ho Nguyen), the fictional adaptation of this unfortunate Vietnamese youth, and his dealings with 'Shanghai' Pierce (Ed Harris), a struggling Texan shrimp farmer, and Glory Scheer (Amy Madigan), Dinh's boss and 'Shanghai's' lover.

This is not, however, your typical Hollywood film where you are told, plain and simple, Texans are racist and bad; Vietnamese are innocent, pure and good. 'Shanghai' is not packaged as your standard red-neck oaf.

As Amy Madigan, also present at the interview, put it: "At times, (Shanghai) has to do violent things, but you understand the guy, you can feel for his situation. He's a small businessman. He can't get a loan from the government. These people are invading his territory, taking away his livelihood. He becomes frightened.... The Vietnamese people, on the other hand, although they want a piece of this American dream, haven't assimilated and settled into the community correctly. And they did break some rules and fished illegally."

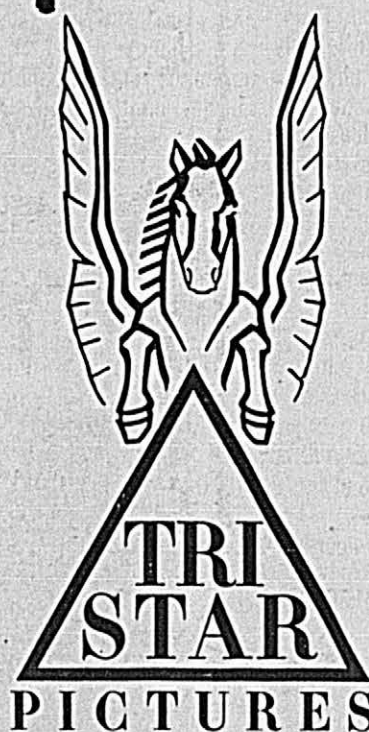
But the mere fact of *Alamo Bay* presenting it does not mean that you leave the theatre with any kind of relevant insight into the Vietnamese way of life. The film

undeniably speaks from the American point of view.

Though this is a fault, Malle explains the difficulties inherent in giving a more profound portrayal of the Vietnamese: "They're people from a different culture. They behave differently and their emotions are different... I wish one day a Vietnamese immigrant becomes a film-maker and tells

his story, but I don't think I was really qualified to do that...I'll give you an example. In *The Killing Fields*, there is the question of how the Khmer Rouge — these kids (and they were just kids of 14, 15 and 16) — became these cold killers...I really appreciated that in *The Killing Fields* they don't even try to get into that. There's one moment in the film

Alamo Bay



when you have a captain of the Khmer Rouge who suddenly becomes human and gives his son to Dith Pran, and suddenly the scene didn't ring true. He became one of us and the gap was so huge, considering what he'd done before, that it didn't quite work for me."

To misrepresent the inner workings of a character is, for Louis Malle, a cardinal sin — "I'm interested in what motivates people." Although his previous films have dealt with radically different subjects in a number of different styles, from *Pretty Baby* to *Zazie dans le Métro* to *My Dinner With André*, this relentless honesty binds his films together.

Malle's 1974 masterpiece *Lacombe Lucien* (winner of the British Film Academy's highest honour) deals with the metamorphosis of a young peasant boy after he joins Nazi ranks in occupied France. Casting an actor from the very location where the story took place, Malle was able to explore the character first hand. "Not only are you going to play the part," Malle told the young actor, "but you are going to be my technical consultant about the character."

"He was not terribly articulate, but his instinct was very close to Lacombe Lucien," recalled Malle. "He was always telling me, 'I don't think I would do that, I don't think I would say that,' and I would always listen to him very carefully," he continued.

Looking for the same authenticity, Malle decided to shoot *Alamo Bay* entirely on location in the very same coastal towns where the violence had erupted only three or four years earlier. Many of the people cast locally had actually been involved in the disputes on one side or the other, and much of the script was just a transcription of actual events.

"It became difficult sometimes," says Malle, "to separate reality from fiction."

To deal with authentic American characters and to take a jab at the American Dream had always been one of Malle's desires. "I had always wanted to film a story taking place in the American heartland, where the plot would unfold like a country song — you know, all those lyrics about husbands' cheating on wives, drinking, guns, pool bars and loneliness."

But just like a country song performed by a tavern band a couple of chords never do sound quite right in *Alamo Bay*. Amy Madigan and Ed Harris both give admirable performances. But some of the situations they end up in are just too 'Americana cliché'.

All things considered, *Alamo Bay* is a worthwhile look at a salient problem. Through Malle's eyes, you catch a glimpse of two different sides of the American Dream — both remarkably similar, but both distorted by particularly harsh circumstances.

The audience can witness a confusing but piercing story which has no heroes — only victims.

McPhee: atonal experimentation

by Ken Vandermark

"There is no difficult music — there are only listeners that have been conditioned by the media."

This statement lies on the back of Joe McPhee's album *Tenor*. Though it could apply to any music form, this comment is especially relevant in relation to

McPhee's. Since the 70's he has been performing a very personal form of jazz that relies heavily on the freedom of improvisation. McPhee is a multi-instrumentalist who exploits tonality and atonality with equal measure. It would be easy to write McPhee's music off as unenjoyable because "it's too difficult to listen to." It would

be easy, but it would be unfair.

Unlike some avant-garde jazz musicians who seem to be overly conscious of their role in society, Joe McPhee quickly taps into a listener's emotional reservoir and establishes a kind of personal communication with anyone who is willing to hear.

McPhee's career began as a solo artist and albums such as

Graphics and Tenor are representative of his middle 70's period. As the 70's progressed he began to record with other artists associated with the European avant-garde. At the conclusion of that decade McPhee met up with a musician who will most likely be recognized as one of the most innovative jazz

continued page 31

Terminal Sunglasses

Jab suburban subhumans

by Robert Costain

"Joan, look what I found when I went to the plaza to get Weedex for the lawn," said Frank, holding up a copy of *Terminal Sunglasses'* new album *Wrap Around Cool* as he stepped out of his Olds Delta 88.

"Who's that?" replied Joan, curiously eying the pink album cover depicting a computer terminal with wrap-around sunglasses.

"Why don't we pop some food into the microwave and listen," said Frank, realizing that he had forgotten to buy milk but deciding not to mention it until after the stores had closed.

Joan and Frank were in for a

surprise. *Terminal Sunglasses'* driving sound lashed out of Frank's \$1,000 Bose speakers, twisting the poor couples quiet suburban experience out of shape with compositions like *Suburban Subhuman* and *Could That Be People Crossing My Lawn*.

Despite the disclaimer that appeared in the liner notes of last year's *From Montréal EP*, claiming that *Terminal Sunglasses* had "no commercial potential," their debut album may disprove this. *Wrap Around Cool* is really dynamic and enjoyable.

Composed McGill grad student and guitarist Lawrence Joseph, bass player Foster Grant, drummer George A, and the multi-

faceted Chris Burns (he does just about everything), the band has produced a fun album of neo-psychedelic frenetic music which makes delicious fun of Suburbia.

Most people will probably find the group's jabs at suburban and modern living kind of weird, but the lyrical theme is backed

up by excellent musicianship reminiscent of late-'60's psychedelia but with the energy of today's punk bands. It is fun music, at times danceable, always at the cutting edge of social satire.

The album is an affordable six bucks and is available at most local record stores or better still,

from Lawrence Joseph in room 1119 of Burnside Hall. It is a great album. Challenge your conventional urges and buy it today. It would also be worthwhile to see the intricate psychedelic guitar licks reproduced live when the band makes one of its frequent local appearances.

Peter Hammill:

A minimalist irritation

by Robert Costain

British singer/songwriter Peter Hammill is not a household name, nor is he completely untalented.

Known primarily as the vocalist of *Van Der Graaf Generator*, Hammill has established a reputation for himself in music circles as an original creative songwriter.

Peter Hammill's newest work, a two-record live package entitled *The Margin*, is presumably intended to be a departure.

Calling himself 'K' and fronting a group of three other musicians called *The K Group*, Hammill has created an interesting, though somewhat ponderous, 90 minutes of music.

Often associated with Peter Gabriel because of his experimental use of music, Hammill has tried to further his experimentation. The result is not completely unsatisfying, although it does require a certain amount of willpower to endure the entire two-record set in one sitting.

Because it was recorded live with only four musicians playing, there is a hollow, minimalist feel to the album. This belies the often-made comparison to Gabriel, who tends to sound more like the Spector "wall of sound" genre.

But on top of the minimalist a-melodic explorations of the four-piece bands, are Hammill's agonized, gravel-like vocals. Hammill's voice is often an instrument in itself, trailing off after words, winding itself up and down like a guitar solo. The implied poetic musing of the vocals are very like Gabriel's in

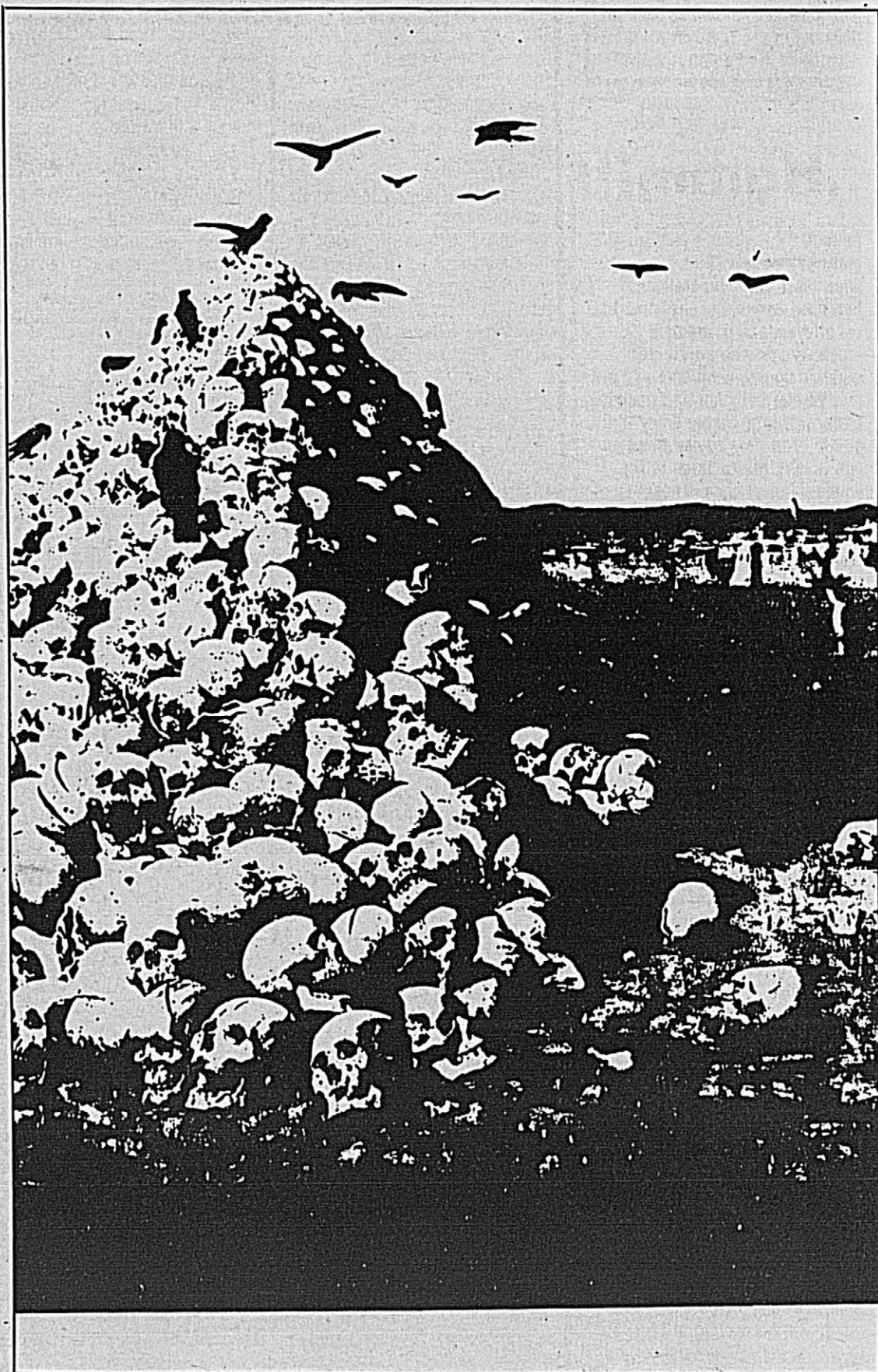
his Genesis days. But they are not nearly as accessible or skillfully-crafted as even Gabriel's more obscure poetic meanderings.

Still, the comparison with Gabriel has neither been encouraged nor even acknowledged by Hammill himself. Thus, the comparison is not entirely fair, even though Gabriel fans will immediately notice similarities between the two artists, especially in their integration of folk rhythms into their music. In this, Hammill is no less talented, especially in the way he integrates them into conventional arrangements.

The main fault with the package is in both its length and its packaging. The overriding impression one gets from *The Margin* is that Hammill is being self-indulgent and pretentious.

Even the sympathetic listener cannot help but find Hammill's voice grating by the time side three hits the platter. Individual songs go on forever. The instrumental breaks are excellent and infinitely interesting, but Hammill's own chanting becomes almost as irritating as the CPC-MLer chants of "Stop

continued page 31



Lone Justice rides a well-trodden trail

by Nol Quao
and Ayman Ghall

The name *Lone Justice* conjures images of an individual rectifying wrongs with quick irrevocable vengeance. In musical terms, the name may leave the impression of a band with no worries about what others think.

Lone Justice lived up to the musical impression of their name at the Forum last weekend.

While enthusiastic about the large crowd they were to entertain, *Lone Justice* played a quick hard set taking little notice of the impatient boos they received.

However, according to lead singer Maria McKee, the name does not represent any particular concept. Rather, the name reflects the collection of individuals who encompass the band.

The Los Angeles-based band is a synthesis of various musical styles and influences set in a

country-rock medium. McKee's stage antics are reminiscent of the late Janis Joplin, while Ryan Hedgecock and Tony Gilkyson's ZZ-Top type posturing combines to form an interesting stage presence.

Musically, the group is difficult to classify, although the

continued page 31

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Researchers have sexism on the brain

by Virginia DeWitt

Men and women at McGill go to the same classes, read the same books, and are taught by the same teachers... but there is one significant variable affecting their education that they have no control over:

Their sex.

This is the underlying assumption of a body of research which is quickly gaining popularity in scientific circles. The research studies differences in the brain's learning skills based on gender. This distinction between biology and culture has angered feminists and sparked controversy in the public at large.

Brain scientists such as Jerre Levy, a biopsychologist at the University of Chicago, believes learning skills may be programmed within our brains while we are still in the womb. Some have taken this theory one step further to say that the learning skills in which we excel may be determined by our sex.

Science writers Jo Durden-Smith and Diane deSimone in their book *Sex And The Brain*, try to assess this new trend in brain research in the context of the social history of the last twenty years. In other words, how does this theory relate to the rise of feminism and the popular conception of the differences between men and women differ?

Durden-Smith and deSimone are not scientists. In 1980 the two writers were commissioned by *Playboy* to do a series of articles on sex differences. Their research led them to the most respected scientists in the area of brain development research, Jerre Levy and Diane McGuinness of Stanford University.

In 1983 they compiled their articles, along with further information into a book, which gain-

ed instant attention and popularity.

According to *Sex And The Brain* scientists such as Levy and McGuinness are comparing available data on the brain and sex hormones to observed behavioural differences between males and females.

The foundation for the scientific interest in brain science lies in the fact that the functions of the hypothalamus gland (located just above the brain stem), which is the center of our body's flow of sex hormones, are genetically pre-determined. The hypothalamus is also responsible for deciding our gender.

Beyond this fact, Durden-Smith and deSimone make the quantum leap of asserting that if the hypothalamus decides our sexuality, it might control other gender-related behaviour. That is, if one part of the brain is differently sexed what about other regions?

In support of this argument the authors cite a Stanford study by McGuinness and colleagues Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Nagy Jacklin, in which they separately tested thousands of infants, preschoolers, high school and university students. The results, according to Durden-Smith and deSimone, showed a significant statistical difference between male and female brains. The difference cut across all cultural backgrounds.

The Stanford study has been corroborated by a multitude of similar research. However, the authors of *Sex And The Brain* have drawn some staggering conclusions.

McGuinness and her colleagues showed females are statistically more adept at gathering, assimilating and processing information. Females also excel at verbal reasoning and reading, and tend to be more verbally

fluent than males. According to the Stanford study, males outnumber females three to one in remedial reading classes.

Males, on the other hand, are superior at visual-spatial skills. The Stanford researchers found on average, male infants were

with McGuinness was also used by the authors to justify their conclusions: "These things are not culturally induced. They're biological. Just as the capacity for language is prewired into our brains before birth — as Noam Chomsky, among others, has

communicators while males are 'doers and takers'. But, she says it is necessary to present both sides to the public.

If the public does not understand the implications of this research they will remain susceptible to the pop science of



more sensitive to visual stimuli in their environment, such as light, objects and patterns. Female infants, in contrast, showed a higher sensitivity to sounds and voices.

Using this sort of objective data, Durden-Smith and deSimone arrive at the sweeping statement that females are communicators and males are doers and takers of action.

This quote from an interview

shown — so in females is a special skill in it. So is the males's special visual and spatial skill. What comes easy to either sex is likely to be biologically programmed, like the hypothalamus; stamped, primed waiting to be developed."

McGill Professor Dr. F. Wilkinson, who teaches a psychology course on sex differences, calls *Sex And The Brain* "sensationalist." She says the theoretical leap that Durden-Smith and deSimone (who are not scientists), make between the function of the hypothalamus and learning differences "is a gross generalization that is not warranted." "There is no separating biology and environment ever," she said.

As a McGill researcher of brain development, Wilkinson acknowledges that there is a strong bias against the idea that biology could have any effect on the differences between male and female learning skills. "It is quite reasonable to say that the male and female brains are organized differently, but you have to look carefully," she said.

According to Wilkinson there is no direct data to support Durden-Smith and deSimone's conclusion that females are com-

writers such as Durden-Smith and deSimone. They must also recognize the limitations of the research itself.

McGuinness' assertion that the results of her research "cut across all cultural backgrounds" is suspect. To discount the cultural influence of sexism by using infants one would have to assume they are too young to have been influenced by the sexual stereotypes of their culture.

A further weakness in the Stanford study was the exclusive use of humans as experimental subjects. According to Dr. Wilkinson, most research in this field is done on animals. The rigorous scientific experiments required to prove these theories unequivocally could not be ethically performed on humans.

Even if the results were true, the tendencies for learning skills to differ between the sexes are far too statistically marginal to justify treating individuals differently simply because of their sex.

Because of the possible interpretations of this type of research, the political dangers of having these findings used to justify sexist myths are more severe than any scientific merit they might hold.

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feature

Stan Gray:

remembering a radical McGill

by Amy Kaler

McGill in the sixties.
A world away.

The Bank of Montréal advertised with a rabbit character called Lapinette who needed a student loan to buy snapdragons to put in her hair. Drugs (it is still rumoured) were cheap and available in a now-padlocked lounge on the fourth floor of the Union.

The Students' Society Constitution was only three pages long, and the Women's Union restricted itself to running tea dances and shoe shine days...

Students were still willing to let a university shape them for whatever lay ahead, and it was acceptable to say you were questioning the nature of that whatever.

"It was the time of a cultural revolution, not necessarily an overtly political one," says Stan Gray.

Gray, once a spokesperson for the student left at McGill, was fired from his job as a political science professor in 1969, despite student and faculty protests, for disrupting a Board of Governors meeting. Recently, he returned as a guest lecturer at the university which had washed its hands of him fifteen years ago.

"We all thought that we were going to put into effect some new force for social change, between the U.S. capitalism and the USSR communism. In spring 1968, students were going to be the catalyst for world-wide social change.

"I don't know how much we accomplished, though. I think a lot of the things we worked for would have come anyway. The cultural revolution — drugs, sex, new ideas — was all over North America then, Gray said.

"But unless we confronted the social issues, we were living in a Shangri-la of the rich. We thought of Anglophone Québécois as white Rhodesians — that's a bit extreme now, but it sounded perfectly natural then."

Students at McGill were influenced by the increasingly more radical and vocal CEGEPS, says Gray. McGill supported the 1968 CEGEP strike (which closed down all Québec's junior colleges in demanding a more liberalised education) and the burgeoning Québec labour movement.

The climate of protest in the sixties seemed to galvanize McGill students, Gray said. The issue they rallied around was student responsibility for education.

"The buzzword was participatory democracy. We were trying to get rid of the old authoritarian structure of education. The university saw itself as

in loco parentis." Local parents means the University was your parents away from home, they made decisions about students' life without their input."

"The Daily," said Gray, "soon became the test case for how far the administration was willing to go to retain its authority; and to test how much the young radicals would back up

by students in the university, and greater participation of the university in the community which pays taxes to it.

Gray noted that McGill, while not directly involved in the American war effort, did "a significant amount" of research for the American military. McGill also gave honorary degrees to mining magnates such as



Stan Gray in 1968

their anti-authoritarian rhetoric."

In November 1967, the *Daily* published a reprint from an American magazine, where Jacqueline Kennedy was attributed the memory of Lyndon Johnson sodomizing her husband's corpse after his assassination. McGill principal, Rocke Robertson, suspended writer John Fekete and editor John Alnutt and stopped publication of the newspaper, claiming it contained obscene libel.

Students for a Democratic University, the umbrella group for the more active students on campus, with which Gray was associated, published a tabloid the next day entitled "this paper contains obscene libel." They reprinted the column, plus extracts from Chaucer and Rabelais, and a list of students who supported the *Daily* against Robertson. All the signies dared the administration to expel them.

The controversy culminated in a demonstration outside the Administration building which was then located on Sherbrooke street. The police were called and Gray and another faculty member were arrested and charged with assault. Gray was acquitted.

The following year, a slate running as the Radical Students' Alliance was elected to the Students' Society executive on a platform of greater participation

Noranda's J.R. Bradfield, accused of union-busting and paying sub-standard wages. But, most students preferred to focus on issues affecting their own education — until the Quiet Revolution hit McGill with the advent of McGill Français.

The issue with the most widespread appeal for McGill

Association (PSSA) had voted to present the faculty with a list of their demands for changes in the structure of the faculty.

These were granted with one exception — student parity on the committee which determined curriculum. The faculty would not negotiate, so the students — and Stan Gray — moved in.

"I was on the faculty, but I supported the students. A lot of the faculty were traumatised. Those feelings are still here — a lot of those profs are still around."

The faculty and the university administration took an unusually hard line in refusing to negotiate, so the students organised their own classes and dug in their heels for a fight.

Gray explains administrative intransigence in terms of the domino theory:

"They were afraid that if political science went, they would all go — history, anthropology. They wanted to make an example of the political science students."

Eventually the parity demands were granted (and are still in place) and the students emerged into the outside world. The administrative fears were unjustified; no other faculty resorted to that drastic a tactic.

Another significant advance made in the sixties, says Gray, was the creation of student representation on Senate and the Board of Governors. (Currently one or two students per faculty sit on Senate; three students are elected to the Board.) This was achieved through "a lot of lobbying" and three protests at the Board meetings, which Gray describes as "chanting and so on — real-

The next wave of political activity, according to Gray, involved the McGill Français movement. This, spearheaded by Gray and a much smaller group of anglophone students, called for McGill to become integrated and to serve the people in the community around it.

"This was really bringing an issue home to the students. We found there was a lot of anti-French racism, among those who said they supported the Québec labour movement."

The McGill Français movement had a great deal of support from the French community in Montréal. Michel Chartrand, then head of the largest trade union in Québec was a vocal supporter, as were the hundreds who turned out to rallies in front of the administration building. According to Gray, the movement was so militant the army was mobilised at one demonstration.

This issue more than any other spelled the end of the student left at McGill. Gray says this was because of the contradictions between the philosophy and the practice of many of the students. For example, students would support miners unionising in northern Québec, but not a Montréal transit bus strike.

"The McGill Français movement was part of the Québec class struggle that was going on at the time, and it revealed a lot of very colonialist attitudes (among the student left) towards the French. It brought out a lot of contradictions within the movement. It polarised and fragmented the left. In the abstract, we supported every revolution, every movement for social change, but in the con-



Stan Gray addresses demonstrators outside the McGill Administration Building during a November 1967 student occupation.

students on the late sixties was the issue of student control of education, culminating in a month long occupation of the political science department offices.

The Political Science Students

ly minor." Not so minor to the Robertson administration it now appears. Robertson fired Gray in 1969, who had just been promoted to assistant professor, for disrupting a Board of Governors meeting by standing on a table.

crete, it was the beginning of the end."

Gray believes the goals of McGill Français have been partially realised, mostly because the introduction of English

continued page 35

CONTRA CACOPHONY

You Can't Always Get What You Want
(and this is one of those times!)

To The Daily:

Several weeks ago as the President of Amerikans Abroad I requested a retraction of Melinda Woodstock's (sic) article "James Green Helped By Right Hand Men".

Contrary to what *The Daily* might think neither of the American political parties are very ideological and both hover quite close to the center.

Stephen Smith, Democratic Committee Chairman (and President for 85/86) is not right wing in any way shape or form. He also acted as an individual in Mr. Green's campaign. Amerikans Aboard never had a meeting at which we discussed or endorsed Mr. Green. Nor did we canvas our members to vote for Mr. Green.

As for the incorrect label slapped upon Mr. Smith and Amerikans Aboard, Melinda Woodstock (sic) said to me that it was an easy mistake for her to make because Democrats are to the right of her! When will the *Daily* wake up and realize that this would mean that everyone who disagrees with their ideology or political stances is right wing!

Not only is this an incredible distortion of reality, it points out once again that the *Daily* is unqualified to write new analysis.

Mr. Nerenberg told me he felt that a retraction was not necessary but again I will ask for a retraction.

Let's face it, the *Daily* has a vested interest in discouraging American students from joining Amerikans Aboard. If the 1,200 Americans at McGill were organized the *Daily* could be in serious jeopardy, because your so-called news analysis is always ANTI-AMERICAN.

Amerikans Aboard admits to being

biartisan because its founders are very politically active when in the US. I hardly see why Republican is still a perjorative in Canada. The Progressive Conservatives have an overwhelming majority in your Parliament. The fact North America has gone at least small "c" conservative should prove that it is not a heartless, insensitive, and elitist way of approaching problems.

Nevertheless, registered Republicans only held three of nine seats on the Amerikans A-board Council this year (yes, this includes myself). The same will be the case next year.

The *Daily* is incorrect in labeling both Amerikans Abysmal and Mr. Smith as right wing. It is also incorrect in its definition of right wing. (Let's be honest, the *Daily* is left of Trotsky.)

Being that next year is not a Presidential election year Amerikans Abhorred will not be any where near as political.

We won't be running a huge voter registration drive. We are presently raising money to sponsor an American Thanksgiving dinner and the remainder of our events will take a similar tone.

I encourage Amerikans to join Amerikans Abysmal next year. Its here so that Americans can have a collective voice here at McGill and a vehicle to express our feelings and to meet one another. This club is certainly overdue because American students contribute to this university's activities in disproportionate numbers. As individuals we are the most active students here at McGill.

You've contributed so much to McGill, here's your chance to have your efforts recognized. Steve Smith is looking forward to meeting you and working with

your next year.

Colleen M. Glavin
President (84/85)
Americans Abroad

Typesetter's Note(s): Dear Colleen, you probably think that what has been done to your letter is yet another example of the *Daily* having its way. Don't be so self-satisfied, I'm taking personal responsibility for this.

Disregarding the fact that your letter is longer than permitted under the published letter policy, the *Daily* decided to run it anyway. Consequently, some poor volunteer, myself for example, has had to enter your ramblings. As there are no further issues of the *Daily* this year, there was no way I could write a formal reply to the bullshit you've inflicted on us.

Therefore, throwing caution, somewhat joyously, to the four winds, I decided to annotate your letter. Feel free to match the following with the appropriate asterisk(s) in your letter:

* A society that doesn't permit ideological debate is, nonetheless, ideological — it has established ideological hegemony (sort of like the Soviet Union) — The center of what? Even the NSDAP had wings...

** See preceding...

** See the title we have bestowed upon this letter.

*** It never ceases to amaze me how colonialists seek to be loved by the people they colonize. Rather than calling us ANTI-AMERICAN (your emphasis), why not recognize that we exhibit a certain instinct for self-preservation.

**** Which only goes to show how much

we have to teach you.

***** As part of the 20% of the Canadian population that voted for a socialist party (wishy-washy as they are) I don't accept this proof. Rather, I consider it yet another indication that we should close off the 49th parallel.

***** "Registered Republicans"? Is that like in a dog show? Is there a prize for best of breed?

***** Does that mean that I'm in the worker's paradise. I didn't realize this. I think that someone in the vanguard should have had the courtesy to tell me.

***** With authentic massacres of the Native population or without?

***** "Collective" voice? Sounds sorta lefty to me.

With very little respect
Collin Walter Mark Tomlins
Anarcho-Pinko-Faggot at large

filler
Filler

...Vietnamese

continued from page 10

all the women. The little girl was pregnant now but she hadn't been told yet. It's a memory I'll never forget, the little girl hopping around carelessly and her parents pleading with the doctor for an abortion.

N.I.P.

Life in Canada

"I still have nightmares from time to time, five years after arriving in Canada. I often see myself back in my country in an attempt to leave illegally, hiding along a riverside by night, waiting for the ship to pick us up, expecting the police to show up at every moment. Or I would see myself back in jail, covered with infected mosquito bites, lying in the dark and listening to mice chewing away our

food."

T.m.D

"The first place I lived in Canada was a small town in New Brunswick. I was the only Vietnamese there so most of the town visited the family I was living with. People were very curious and they glanced at me or waved when I walked on the street. Everyone was nice though, especially my hosts who did everything they could to make me feel welcome.

"I hope I can go back there once I graduate and repay them for their kindness in some way or another."

T.h.D

(Some of these interviews were conducted by Tu Thanh Hà and originally appeared in the Link.)

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In defence of History

To The Daily:

I am writing in response to the letter by Lisa Spector which appeared in *The Daily* of April 4. Miss Spector appears, unfortunately, to be dissatisfied with the recent election of the History Students' Association (HSA) executive and with the HSA in general.

Let me first of all deal with the issue of the election. There was a "call for nominations" period of over a week in which six nominations for executive positions were received. Elections for the two contested positions were called for the following week. Both the nomination process and the election time and location were advertised in the History Department and elsewhere in Leacock Bldg. The time chosen for the election was what was thought would be the most convenient for all involved, bearing in mind that those who were in charge of the election also have classes to attend. The amount of campaign publicity used by the candidates depended solely on the individual and should not reflect in any way on the HSA.

Miss Spector refers to the HSA as an "elitist, self-serving clique". How she arrives at this conclusion is beyond comprehension as she readily admits to not having been in contact with the HSA. The HSA is the representative of the student body of a small department and thus its influence is quite small. Its activities and influence depend on student participation. Perhaps the only way in which the HSA may be considered elitist is in the respect that only a select number of people are willing to volunteer their time to it.

From the tone of her letter, it appears that Miss Spector expects everything to come to her. Perhaps if she had or would put minimal effort into getting involved, she might not feel the need to complain as she has. My involvement with the HSA did not begin through an acquaintance, nor did anyone come and get me. Rather, I showed an interest and got involved.

The objective cited as the "main goal" of my campaign, the purchase of T-shirts, was only one of a number of objectives. The idea of buying T-shirts was one proposed by interested and involved students and one which had the support of a large number of History students. It was for this reason that it was adopted as part of my campaign.

This year, the HSA has sponsored speakers, films, and parties as well as (through the efforts of a few concerned students) a proposal for a History methodology course. As well, positions on HSA and History Department committees were filled by students who took the time to get involved.

If Miss Spector still wishes to involve herself in the HSA, she can contact us now or in September through our box in Leacock 625 and through us can get involved — be it with HSA committees, History Department committees, or perhaps with the design and distribution of History T-shirts.

André Simard
BA U2
President-elect, HSA

In defence of potentially autonomous bits of tissue (perhaps)

To The Daily:

I address two letters on abortion from your April 4 issue.

Mr Armour believes humanity entails possession of higher brain functions, resulting from the interaction of social and biological factors; and yet, surprisingly, denies this is an argument for infanticide. By the same reasoning, couldn't newborns be "morally" killed because their nervous systems are not yet capable of rationality?

Mr Armour also never argues why abortion isn't murder. Indeed, he apparently can't define murder (the killing of an innocent human being) at all, judging from his assertion that killing in self-defense is legalized murder. That's only poetically true: killing in self-defense implies a malicious and therefore non-innocent aggressor. Unless you muddle your terms, murder is always repugnant.

In turn, Messrs. Shannon and Gardam first state that not all embryos need become human beings. Yet most do; otherwise, why have an abortion? Moreover, an embryo does not become, but already is, a human being. Organisms don't change species from stage to stage in development.

Secondly, Shannon and Gardam contend that conception isn't the beginning of Human Life, which is a species-continuum from parents to progeny. But conception is undeniably the start of an (individual) human life. I didn't begin my unique existence till my specific genetic combination was picked. Let's not confuse individual and species, biologists!

Abortion isn't just another medical procedure, but is the killing of an innocent person. For the embryo has a human genetic complement, which is specific to itself (hence distinguishing it from maternal tissue) and which renders it, not a potential, but an actual — though not yet functional — person (just as a sleeping person is not functional because it is not awake and rational). And no moral person advocates murder.

Juan Heredia
Med I

In defence of the world's most militarized democracy

To The Daily:

In response to R. Schoenman's lecture and subsequent *Daily* article it is indeed unfortunate how naive we McGill students can be. Western democracies have stood up in the defence of Israel for the past 36 years as, it is the only democracy in the region. Who is Mr. Schoenman to say that Israel is not a democracy? In the war that ensued after the Arab nations overwhelmingly rejected the UN partition plan (1947), the Arab governments annexed the West Bank and Gaza strip until 1967 and not only refused the Palestinians an independent state within these areas, but refused to grant them citizenship as well. To date, the only country in the region that will grant citizenship to a Palestinian is Israel. Contrary to Mr. Schoenman and the *Daily* article, Palestinians living in Israel can and do attend Israeli universities, collect unemployment, own and buy land, and most important can vote in Israeli state elections like any other Israeli.

The Israeli government has repeatedly called on the Palestinian representatives to come to the negotiating table, the sole precondition being that they recognize Israel's right to exist. Why should a country agree to negotiate itself out of existence? In dealing with the international press the Palestinian representatives say that they are willing to settle for the West Bank and Gaza yet the Palestinians themselves admit this is not so. To quote Mr. Arafat: "Our people will continue to fuel the torch of revolution with rivers of blood until the whole of the occupied homeland is liberated and not just part of it." (Chairman Arafat, Beirut, March 12, 1979) Many within the Israeli government and military have met with high ranking Palestinian members to discuss a compromise and yet the Palestinian Liberation Organization has refused to amend its charter which specifically states "armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine, thus 'it is an overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase'" (Palestinian National Covenant — article 9).

We believe that many of Mr. Schoenman's opinions and quotations are false, misleading, or blatant lies. We hereby call upon the Arab Students' Society to provide the Hillier Student Society with a copy of the tape made of the lecture, as promised that evening. The claims of Mr. Schoenman which were so strongly backed by the Arab Students' Society can then be researched properly, and a proper rebuttal in the form of a *Daily* article will follow next fall. Unfortunately, there has been no answer at the Arab Students' Society office since the lecture two weeks ago.

Mitchel Wolfe
U2 Arts
David Dannenbaum
U2 Science

Kudos, of a sort

To The Daily:

I first read of the cause of Bruce Curtis two or three years ago; at that time I was quite moved by the experience of Bruce Curtis. I feel disheartened by the apparent waste of Bruce Curtis due to the circumstances beyond his control. As indicated by his efforts in the prison, Bruce Curtis can be an asset to our society.

It is sad to find after these couple of years that all hope appears to be lost. I was rather upset to read External Minister Joe Clark's remark that there was nothing more the Canadian government can do for him. It brings forth questions to the meaning of being a Canadian with such red tape, politics and such a Judicial System in existence.

I found the article on Bruce Curtis, published on April 4, 1985, to be quite appropriate in its timing since there has not been much in the media for quite some time. Thank you for the reminder, else we would forget, thinking it is something which happens to the other guy, not us. It would be complete if an address for contributions or of support was or is printed.

Wah Keung Chan
B. Eng. U1

Engineers detect progress in the air

To The Daily:

We would like to express our satisfaction with the decision brought forward by the McGill administration regarding the relocation of certain arts departments into presently unoccupied areas.

We feel it's high time that the faculties which make a concrete contribution to McGill's reputation and to society, such as engineering and management, were rewarded with enlarged facilities. Engineers need more lab space to be able to perform more research on such things as Star Wars and Fuel Air Explosions. These changes should pose few problems to arts students as they will still have portable classrooms. Since labs are not as important in the arts, the permanent classrooms will not be missed.

With enlarged facilities we could take on more students. That means more money, more flagball, more pubnites, more beer, and more people to copy assignments from. With enough engineers, we could rid McGill of "the Communist Menace"; and then life would be perfect. Meanwhile, we wait for that day.

George Kirby
B. Eng.
Locke Losch
U2

There is a distinction between 'Jews' and 'Israelis'

To The Daily:

If R.W. McCubbin's mission is to detail the destructive nature of Israeli policy (letter to *The Daily*, April 1), must he bring the Jewish people into it? The critical assumption hidden behind his rhetoric is that current Israeli state policy is indistinguishable from the ideals of the Jews.

His clearest statement of this is, "The survivors of the Holocaust have become oppressors themselves." Is McCubbin in possession of a study showing that Holocaust survivors are more hawkish than other Israelis? Is he aware that many Israeli citizens, among them, undoubtedly, a good number of Holocaust survivors, oppose the government's policies and that 400,000 of them, or one-tenth of Israel's population, came out in protest over the Lebanon War as part of the 'Peace Now' movement? Does he know that many Jews around the world are in solidarity with this movement and in opposition to Israeli complicity in right-wing atrocities? The tone of McCubbin's letter leaves some doubt. He appeals to the memories of dead Jewish pacifists (Einstein, Martin Buber) as if there were no longer any live ones.

The Jews, like any other cultural assemblage, are politically heterogeneous. Thinking of them as 'Israelis' or as 'oppressors' is at best obfuscatory. The sanest thing that can happen to the Middle East debate is for people

to stop equating Israel with 'the Jews' and the PLO with 'the Arabs'. It's the domain of racism to hold any cultural group responsible for the actions of some of its members.

Peter Feldstein
BA, 1984

Albertization is criticized

To The Daily:

In response to Mr. Nerenberg's piece of the 4th titled "What I Learned At University" and specifically to the section headed "The Means, C) Nostalgia": we must express the strongest possible repugnance both to the narrow hypocrisy of this piece, and to the self-congratulatory cynicism of the editorial policy which allowed it to be published.

Mr. Nerenberg, your exhibitionistic and calculatedly inflammatory article takes as a major premise the author's exaltation above the condition he reviles. This affected posturing is exposed by your adoption of the third person omniscient; through this device you surreptitiously achieve the end of removing yourself to a sphere of enlightenment from which you diatribe coltently.

You are guilty either of this arrogance or

Gert's is not only a tragedy, a scar on the being of McGill, a blemish on the tomb of James McGill, but it is just stupid. Just plain stupid.

So, what to do now that Gert's is closed on Saturday April 6, 1985 (A.D. — already dull)? We could go to the library, but it's closed. We could go to the gym, but it's closed. We could go to Gert's — oh, we already talked about that. We could go to the computer room, but it's closed. So where will we go???

Maybe we will go back to Gert's and laugh at all the other people who went to Gert's on Saturday, April 6, 1985 (A.D. — ain't drunk). In the meantime, we'll dream of our loved ones in Florida and Rosedale and Newfoundland and Baltimore and Ottawa and Wilberforce (where is Wilberforce?) and Buffalo. I'll bet they found an open bar.

Soberly yours,

Tony "Just another Saturday Night"

Gray

U1 Management

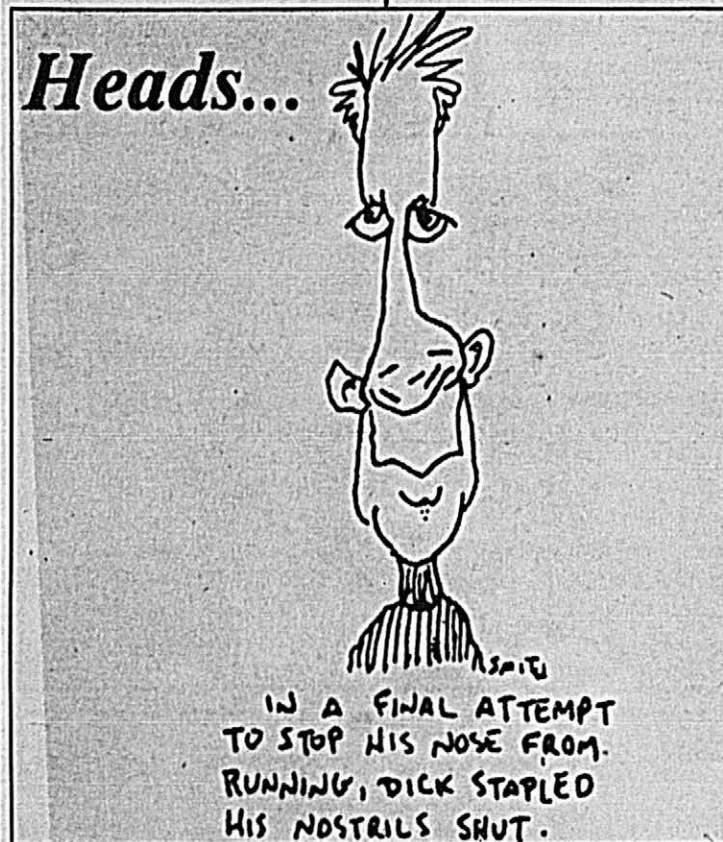
Diana "no hangover for this Lovebeast"

Baird

U3 Geography

Tricia "Slugetto" Shea

U3 PT



of acting in bad faith. If you are in fact one of those whose art and ideas are — as you believe — dead, you must recognize the meaninglessness and futility of your endeavour. A failure to do so indicates either self-deception or cowardice. Tom Lehrer has said, "If you can't communicate, shut up." Sound advice, Mr. Nerenberg.

Richard Reiner*
Arts, U3
John O'Meara
Arts, U3

*Typesetter's note: Mr. Reiner, I have often been described as curt, but never as preppy... (Ask Pierre for an explanation).

Beer Beat (the ongoing saga)

To The Daily:

It is Saturday, April 6, 1985 (A.D.). We've slaved all day at the library, we've hurried to finish our term papers, we've lamented our loved ones as they basked in Florida, we've suffered personal trauma, we did NOT go home to Rosedale (or Newfoundland, or Baltimore, or Ottawa, or Wilberforce, or Buffalo...). We are not in any of these places. But guess where else we are not — we are not in Gert's either.

Why we are not in Gert's is obvious to anyone who went to Gert's on Saturday, April 6, 1985 (A.D. — after drop / add). It is closed. Closed you say; when is a rose not a rose? When it closed on the Saturday of a four day weekend. We will fight on the beaches, we will fight in the streets, but will we ever get drunk in Gert's again?????

To all of us graduates, the closure of

Meg "Veggie" Pritchard
U3 Sciences

This year again, members of AIESEC McGill have the opportunity to work in countries all over the world. For those who don't know it, the main event of the International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce is its traineeship exchange program. Mainly, it consists of exchanging traineeships between countries where AIESEC locals are established. This means that the event takes place between more than 60 countries worldwide. Each year, about 5000 traineeships are raised in a variety of fields like economics, mathematics, general business administration, general management, statistics, computer science, general finance, accounting, operations research, public planning, urban studies, marketing and others. You may choose the country where you would like to go as well as the type of business (marketing, service, chemical etc) you would like to work in.

Interested? Combining practical experience and wonderful summer time is tempting. Isn't it? Come and see us (Union building, local 416) we'll explain what it is all about. If you stay in Montreal this summer, why don't you come with us and meet our incoming trainees.

17 students are going to visit the outer world in such far out places as India, France, Poland, Switzerland and many others.

Andrée Gosselin
VP Communications
AIESEC McGill

US

Daily 1984-85



Dear McGill

Ed. note: I believe many articles published in this year's McGill Daily were accurate and true. I apologise for the error.

Albert Nerenberg

Editor-in-Chief



Photos by Owen Egan and Adam Quastel

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room B03, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.

McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sublet: Large 4-1/2 May 1st-Sept 1st on Aylmer 2 minutes from campus, downtown. \$390/month (negotiable). Option to renew. Call 286-1328 anytime.

SUBLET: Clean, comfortable 5-1/2 near Prince Arthur between St-Denis and the Main — 10 min walk to McGill. May-Sept \$370/month. 286-0599.

1-1/2 to sublet May 1-August 31. Clean and close to campus (2 min walk). \$255 (negotiable). Russell 286-8225 pm.

I am a U2 student looking for a roommate and find apartment for September. Preferably a nonsmoker, female. Ghetto area. Julie 496-9588 after 6 pm.

SUBLET 1-1/2 June 1-Sept 1. Two minutes from McGill, \$240 p.m. Furnished, kitchenette, large bathroom, sun roof. Call 286-9882 until midnight.

Air-conditioned, spacious 5-1/2 on Drummond. Available after convocation (June 10) \$600/month. Negotiable renewal. 286-0792.

Apartment to share. Large 4-1/2 on Hutchison. Close to gym, McGill. Laundry facilities. Available May 1-Aug 31. \$220/month including utilities. Female preferred. Call 849-7841.

Clean, bright, highrise 4-1/2 with amazing view and X-large balcony. Sublet May-Sept. Renewable. \$470, utilities included. Call Mike or Dave. 286-1341.

WANTED: Nonsmoking, female roommate to share with same a renovated 4-1/2 for May 1. \$200/month. 286-0122.

Sublet: spacious 2-1/2, May-Aug. Option to renew, in McGill ghetto! \$285 call: 286-8269.

Enormous 4-1/2 May 1 to August 31, \$350. For those who want to live out of the city in Ste Anne de Bellevue. Near buses. Call 457-6217.

Two nicely furnished rooms in bright, spacious 4-1/2 with balcony to sublet May to Sept. Clean, secure building on Stanley. \$220/room (negotiable). Please call 843-3255.

SUBLET. Well situated comfortable furnished 1-1/2 available May 1 to August 31. Rent \$225 per month (negotiable). 937-7268.

Room-mate to share large sunny 4-1/2 furnished. Ridgewood Ave. 15 minutes to McGill on bus. Near shopping and Park. \$165. Female preferred. 739-1614.

JOIN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT Sublet a spacious, furnished 4-1/2. 15 min walk from McGill. Very close to metro, shopping, park. May 1-Aug 31. \$440. Call 989-9229.

Super sunny 1-1/2 to sublet. Unfurnished, fridge and stove included. Clean, spacious, close to campus, AND with amazing view!! Call 844-0592 after 5 pm.

Looking for an apt. 1-1/2, 2-1/2, 3-1/2 alone or to share. I can afford \$100-\$150/month. If you have anything to sublet for the summer call me (Catherine) at 392-8955.

Room-mate needed for spacious, beautiful upper duplex. Walking distance, skylight, exposed brick, beautiful floors. Nice neighbours, quiet street. \$270/month. Prefer non-smoking female. 935-5788.

Bright furnished 4-1/2 in student ghetto; with option to renew; offering deal on furniture if desired. \$395/month. Call 844-5024 after 5:30 pm for May-Aug reservations.

Sublet or share May 1-Aug 31. 3-1/2 spacious, clean, near metro, bus and stores, laundry facilities. Call 484-0950 after 7:00 pm. Keep trying.

Clean, quiet, close 1-1/2 to sublet May thru August. \$200/month (negotiable; option to

renew). Semi-furnished. 3630 Durocher N°33. Call John am, eve 286-8177.

7-1/2 available for sublet to 1, 2 or 3 people. May 1 to Sept. 1. Furnished, clean. Laundry facilities. Cooking utensils and dishes included. Across from Currie Gym. Rent negotiable, call anytime. 286-0865.

Sublet large 1-1/2, furnished or unfurnished May 1-Sept 1. 3 minutes from McGill, Royal Vic. Hosp. Close to shopping. \$250/month + hydro. 3622 Durocher apt 306. Phone 286-0219.

1-1/2 to sublet mid-May-mid-Aug. Splitting distance from campus. \$195 (\$175 with cat!). Large balcony and dishes! Call Steve after 6:00pm at 289-9245.

Experience downtown living this summer! Sublet 1-1/2. May 15-Aug 31. Clean, affordable. Durocher St. \$200/month. 747-2202 or 286-0659.

Looking for a room-mate from May 1 to August 30? I need an inexpensive place to live for the summer, near to McGill, preferably east. Call Melinda at 392-8955 or 481-7022.

Comfortable 3-1/2, pool and laundry, in high-rise, 5 minutes from McGill. May with option to renew. Best offer. 286-9073.

SUBLET 5-1/2 May-Aug, corner Pine-Durocher, 3 bedroom, livingroom, wall-wall carpet, TV, utilities pd, must be seen \$600. 286-1603.

SUBLET: Clean, spacious, sunny 4-1/2. May 1st-Aug 1st (option to renew). Drummond/Sherbrooke. Laundry, air conditioning, balcony, indoor parking available, safe building. \$525/month. 843-7050.

Sublet 1-1/2, 2 min from campus, near McGill gym, sunroof, night doorman, furnished or not, option to renew; 288-7302.

To sublet: spacious 6 bedroom 4 bath house. Ideal for large group, but individual accommodations possible. May-Aug. Good price — negotiable. Convenient location 3480 Hutchison. 286-0095.

NO RATS OR WILDLIFE. Superlative 5-1/2 to sublet May 1 to August 31. \$500/month. Call 286-0880 after 6 pm.

Dr Penfield to sublet May 1. 4-1/2. Big beautiful bright furnished 989-1613.

Live with a medical student this summer! Large bright 7-1/2 to share with tow other, Parc and Mount Royal area, easily accessible to downtown. Call 274-1525 evenings.

Room to let in new condominium (facing LaSalle metro). 15 minutes from McGill, direct metro line. Use of whole apartment. Completely furnished, balcony, patio, view of city, TV. All inclusive. \$235/monthly. Call Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

IN A PANIC? Plan for next year now. Room-mate wanted starting Aug-Sept. 6-1/2 on Waverly & St Viateur, \$130/month. Spacious, two balconies. Must like cat and not mind smoking. Cindy 274-1806.

SUBLET MAY: Gorgeous 7-1/2, pine floors, exposed brick, one month only, St. Denis and Pine, \$590. 288-8623.

BISHOP STI 4-1/2 apt \$400 partly furnished with TV. Sublet from May with option to renew. Balcony overlooking Crescent St bars! Phone 286-0110.

Charming renovated Westmount 5-1/2 to sublet from May 1st with option to renew. \$380/month includes heat. Steps from Sherbrooke, Vendôme metro, shopping, Westmount park. For more info, call 485-1138 evenings.

Roommate needed to share spacious duplex with two female graphic design students. May 1-Aug 31. \$206/month. Durocher near Milton. Call evenings 843-6124.

Sublet May 1, option to renew. 4-1/2 furnished, clean, quiet, low-rise, near Guy metro. Only \$415 (heating). Negotiable. Call 934-1453.

Sublet — spacious 3-1/2, suitable for 2. \$365/month, furnished, cable TV. May 1-Aug 31. Summerhill Ave near Guy metro. No option to renew. Call 934-0638.

Wanted. Person to share 4-1/2 (two bedroom) apt in NDG. \$175 per month, everything included (unfurnished). Female non-smoker preferred. Call Renée at 482-7476.

Prince Arthur Mall in Springtime! Beautiful renovated apt; nonsmoker NEEDED to share with two males May-Aug. Furnished or May

& June. Call 849-0148 evenings (leave message).

Roommate needed: to share 4-1/2 on Lincoln, \$165/month, May-August, call 937-2025.

Sublet large, nice 1-1/2 in highrise. 3440 Durocher. June 1-Aug 31. Will leave pots and pans if necessary. Sun-roof, pool, sauna. 849-0352. \$290 negotiable.

Attractive, bright, spacious 5-1/2 to sublet May-Sept. Fully furnished, Hutchison Ave. MUST SEE! \$400 per month. Call 286-1710.

Looking for a room-mate from May 1 to August 30? I need an inexpensive place to live for the summer, near to McGill, preferably east. Call Melinda at 392-8955 or 481-7022.

1-1/2 to sublet May 1-Aug 31. Clean and close to campus (2 min walk). \$225 (negotiable). Russell 286-8225 pm.

Big beautiful 4-1/2 to sublet May 1-Sept 1 (might be renewable). Renovated, furnished, equipped, laundry facilities, 1 min from metro Guy. \$445 negotiable. 937-8431.

FURNISHED, large 4-1/2 sublet. May 1-August 30. Laundry facilities. Near shopping. 10 minutes from campus. 1 minute from gym. Corner Hutchison and Pine. Phone 844-4631.

Sublet May 1st with option to renew in Sept. Spacious and bright 3-1/2. Corner Fort and Lincoln (3 minute walk to Guy metro). Phone 989-9350.

Sublet 3-1/2 — on Sherbrooke, 1 block north of Vendôme metro. May thru August. \$200/month. Call Colin at 392-8959 from 9-1 and 2-4.

3-1/2 to sublet, May, renewable. \$350 all included. 3 minutes from McGill campus. Great view on Mount Royal, large balcony, laundry facilities. Phone 285-8736.

SUBLET: Large 5-1/2, May 1-Aug 31. 15 minute walk west of McGill. Fully furnished! Laundry facilities, only \$525/month! Must be seen. Call 934-5466.

Sublet 3-1/2. 3450 Durocher. May-August. Clean, sunny, large rooms. 5 minute walk from University and main downtown attractions. \$300 monthly. Semi-furnished. Call 286-0148.

Spacious, carpeted 3-1/2 — furnished \$390, unfurnished \$350 (including utilities). Lorne Ave, seconds from McGill. Balcony, view, laundry, parking. Sublet from June 1 to August 31, with option to renew. Call 289-9248 anytime.

I am a U2 student looking for a roommate, and find apartment for September. Preferably a nonsmoker, female. Ghetto area. Julie 486-9588 after 6pm.

5-1/2 to sublet. May 1 to Aug 31. \$400/month (reduced). Option to renew. Call 286-0880 after 6pm.

LARGE, SUNNY, furnished 4-1/2 to sublet May 1 to Sept 1. Right across from gym: five minutes away from campus. \$460/month (negotiable). Call 286-0773.

Large 1-1/2 with balcony for sublet May 1 to July 31. \$250 p.m. negotiable. Option to renew. 2 min from McGill. 3475 Durocher apt 407. Call Carlos 392-4865 or 845-1326 after 6pm.

Bright cheerful 1-1/2. Lots of room. Close to campus, rent \$200 negotiable. Phone Rob at 286-0700.

Sublet beautiful Westmount 4-1/2 May 1-Aug 31 with option to renew. \$380/month includes electricity, heating, lots of sun. Convenient to Vendôme metro, 24 bus 15 minutes from McGill. To see it, call 485-1138 evenings.

Rooms for rent, \$120-\$145 incl. laundry facilities, cable TV, no lease required. Also summer storage and parking available. DKE 3653 University. 286-1624 evenings.

150 per month. 2 rooms from May to Aug or 2 rooms July to August in a large house on Milton. Near campus. Call 286-1318.

Sublet sunny, spacious 4-1/2 on Durocher. May 1 to August 31. Option to renew. Rent negotiable. 286-0224.

Bishop St sublet: Clean, bright 4-1/2 with balcony overlooking Crescent St. From May 1, option to renew. Furnishings and TV available. Phone 849-8845.

Mce, 3-1/2, big and clean must sublet on Durocher St from June 1st till Sept 1st. Only

\$275. Very bright with balcony. Please call after 6pm 286-1783.

Sublet great 1-1/2 5 min from McGill for the summer. \$200 includes elec/water. Call Steve at 845-9047.

Roommate wanted to share gorgeous furn. 8-1/2. Non-smoker, female. 15 min walk to campus. May June. Very reasonable. 933-4053.

View/Sunny. 1-1/2 apartment available from 1st of May. 3565 Lorne Ave. n°801. Tel: 849-6818.

4-1/2 sublet from May to September. Close to McGill, shopping, transit. Rent \$400 but very negotiable. Option to renew. 937-3437.

\$350/month, 4-1/2 to sublet with option to renew. A cool apartment in summer months, has facilities, on Hutchison near la Cité. Includes electricity, water and heat. Call 286-8183.

Spacious, sunny 4-1/2 to sublet May 1st. Partly furnished, very clean. \$350 monthly or negotiable. Call 286-1633 or 849-9007.

Bright, very big 3-1/2 corner Sherbrooke and Guy. Summer sublet, option to renew \$350 all included. Call 933-9732.

\$250/month: 5-1/2 at corner de Bullion and MI Royal to sublet from May 1, option to renew. Call Duncan or Moira weekdays 10pm-11pm 286-0421.

Westmount 4-1/2 to sublet. May 1-August 31, option to renew. \$350/month includes heating, stove and new fridge. Renovated. In excellent condition, and steps from Sherbrooke, shopping, Westmount Park, Vendôme metro. Call 485-1138 evenings.

Bright 5-1/2 room Westmount apartment to share; quiet, secure and well maintained building; hardwood floors/trim; close to shopping, public transportation; call 483-5793 evenings/weekends.

Bright, cheerful 1-1/2 to sublet June-August. Furnished, laundry facilities, 1 block from McGill. \$225/month. 286-0115.

LIFE ON THE MOUNTAIN!! Need a nice place to live? I need a roommate, July 1st. An incredible deal, lg 4-1/2, new apt building on Cedar, 15 min walk to McGill, partly furnished incl dishwasher! Male or female, non-smoker essential, \$240/month, 1 year lease. Martin 392-4865/ 937-2230.

ROOMMATE WANTED (MAY-JUNE) to share huge, beautiful 5-1/2 — in house, across from campus (University St). Own room, furnished or not. Washer, dryer, even dishwasher! \$225, everything incl. 286-0584.

Room-mate needed: large, furnished 4-1/2. May-August. Clean, secure building on de la Montagne, laundry facilities included. 2 minutes from McGill. \$195/month (negotiable). Call Danielle at 286-0679 after 6:00pm.

Sublet: your new home. Sunny 4-1/2, 2 extra-large bedrooms, Milton near McGill, La Cité. \$424/month, May 1-July 31, option to renew. 286-0806.

Furnished room in private, spacious, quiet home for mature graduate-post-graduate student. Cedar Ave. 15 minute walk to McGill. Phone 937-1341 preferably before noon.

Large bright 1-1/2 for sublet May 1st to Sept 1st. 2 minutes from McGill. Furnished, air-cond., all utilities. \$300/month. 286-1310.

2 rooms in New Condominium from May 1st. Facing LaSalle metro (18 minutes door to door) (direct line Condo to McGill University) Completely furnished and use of the whole condo. Patio — 2 balconies — (one facing the city of Montreal). Washer and dryer — very lavishly furnished includes blankets, sheets, dishes, pots, etc. TV close to stores. \$235 monthly plus \$10 for telephone in own room. Call Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

WANTED: Roommate (preference to anglophone) boy or girl. To share a fully renovated 6-1/2 room flat, bright, wood floors, clean and sunny. Washer, dryer and 2 balconies. One bedroom and a separate study. If interested, possible computer access. Sociable be a good mixer. Available whenever it suits you. Approx \$220. For more information call Michelle 598-8884.

343 — MOVERS

The GHETTO MOVER: A trusted name at McGill for reliable and reasonably priced

moving. Summer storage available. Also serve Ottawa & T.O. Call (9-5) 337-7557.

All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped, reasonable rates. Call Stéphane 288-8005.

350 — JOBS

SUMMER JOBS! Earn extra cash. Unique direct sales opportunity. Earning potential unlimited. Call Willy 844-1701.

WE HAVE JOBS. For tree planters, no experience necessary. Write for our newsletter to apply. It includes application, over 400 contractors and 1000 jobs. Send \$3.95 c/c or money order to Neadanac Tree Planting Consultants, 6025 Upper Lachine Rd, Suite 01, Montreal, Quebec H4A 2C3.

352 — HELP WANTED

Non-profit health agency requires college students for occasional hourly paid part-time office work. Send resumé or letter of interest specifying free time to 1650 de Maisonneuve W. Montreal H3H 2P3.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

TYPING

Theses, term papers, resums. 18 years experience. Rapid service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 double spaced. IBM (2 mins from McGill Campus) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638

Typing. Professional, punctual and reliable — thesis, student and faculty papers in English, French, Spanish — on IBM Selectric III — 2 blocks from campus: 849-9708 before 8pm (try weekends too).

Experienced typist. (retired legal secretary). Fast, accurate, dependable. IBM Selectric III. On call for emergencies days/evenings/weekends. Pick-up/delivery. Reasonable. Claire 733-8494, evenings.

TYPING: Theses, term papers, resums etc. 18 years experience in all languages. Rapid service - 7 days a week. \$1.50/double-spaced. IBM. (2-minute walk from McGill campus). Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

Word processing service. Letter quality printout. Student rates. Available weekends. Theses, papers, multiple mailings. Downtown 934-1455.

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One day service B. Comm. background. Editing if required. Term papers, theses, CV's etc. Error proof. IBM Selectric, across McGill. Guaranteed improved mark. Shirley 340-9470.

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continued page 39

...CIAU turns a blind eye

continued from page 24

should be it," continues White. "What Pugh did meant nothing because they rewarded Daigneault as Coach of the Year. What was the purpose of putting him on probation?"

When asked to comment, McGill's Coach Schildroth diplomatically said he thinks "Daigneault did a good job with Concordia." Schildroth was more opinionated about teams on probation. "We're playing by a set of

rules. Those who cheat should suffer the consequences."

"I don't know what Concordia was convicted for, nobody knows. But if the allegations are true (paying players), that should not be taken lightly. Any team put on probation for serious offences should have all their games count as losses. They should not be eligible for rankings, playoffs, all-star teams and Coach of the Year honors. This goes for all teams on probation. Not just Concordia but

Brandon and St. Mary's too."

"The CIAU has no teeth," says Bob White. "They should stand up and say something. Bob Pugh graduated from Concordia so he doesn't have the guts to penalize them. It's a sham and a big slap in the face," adds White.

It's time the CIAU cleaned up its act. If Bob Pugh continues to sit on the fence, it will open the floodgates for Canadian Universities to match their American counterparts in the scandal department.

CLASSIFIEDS

continued from page 38

TYPING. Fast, professional. \$1.20 a page, free delivery. 845-9304.

IBM Selectric, fast, accurate, neat, spelling corrections made. Côte St. Luc area. \$1.50/page. 485-1056.

Bilingual experienced, fast, accurate typist requires work at home. Financial statements, resumés, correspondence, term papers, thesis, etc. Own electric typewriter. Excellent references. Reasonable. 738-2419.

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356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Superlearning can put you at the top. Scientific studies confirm that *Floatation* produces the fastest results. \$20/session. Dr Nathan Schiff, 935-7755. 1538 Sherbrooke St. West, suite 710.

90% don't know how. Learn to utilise the vast untapped areas of your mind, through hypnosis. Improve your memory and grades. Call Dr. N. Schiff, 935-7755.

Getting married? Wedding photos by experienced professional. Excellent rates. Book now for summer weddings. Phone 844-9791 after 6pm

Experienced dentist requires patient with minor cavities for accreditation exam. **CAVITIES REPAIRED FREE OF CHARGE** in exchange for your participation. Call 683-2759.

GRAPHICS: Promotional literature, instructional manuals, technical and creative illustration, stationery, logos. Innovative solutions to fit your budget. Concept through production. Downtown location call 934-1455.

Willing females & males for student haircuts \$5.00. Tuesdays & Wednesdays at 5:30 pm at ESTETICA 2175 Crescent call 849-9231.

U2 Photos. Montreal concert. Contact Jim 395-8761.

Professional services: curricula vitae, cover letters in English, French. New computerized typewriter. Translation English-French and vice versa. Typing, editing in English, French. Reasonable rates. 472-4621.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Good-as-new gas stove looking for new owner. If you'll move it, it's yours for \$100. Please call Julie or Annie at 845-8303.

For sale: Small desk and chair \$70, chest of drawers \$110, night table \$60, bookcase \$50, wooden single bed complete with mattress and box spring \$170. All new and in immaculate condition. Call 844-5401 after 7 pm.

Desperate to sell: desk, dresser, bed-sofa, coffee table, rocking chair, beanbag chairs. Prices negotiable and VERY CHEAP! Call 286-0501.

Queen size futon \$109; single mattress and box spring \$69; recliner \$10; desk top \$5. **HONDA CB750-F** supersport 1980 crashbar & ferring. \$2,800. Call 271-6763 evenings & weekends.

Black bush pants 100% cotton \$14.95; King size pastel T-shirts \$9.95 (3 for \$24.95); 100% cotton shorts \$6.95. EXXA Boutique 1477 Mansfield (near Simpson).

Guitars: 1) 1969 Gibson SG w/case: asking \$600; 2) Lys 12-string acoustic. Hand made in Québec. Like new: asking \$300 w/case. Plus, Yamaha 30w guitar amp: \$100. Call 286-1769.

Moving sale. Double bed w/box, frame, carved maple headboard. Asking \$30. Also Sunbeam electric mixer (never used): \$10. 286-1769.

EXXA: Running shoes \$16; neon suspenders \$9.95; T-shirts from \$4.50; black commando pants \$35, trench coats from \$12. EXXA 1477 Mansfield (near Simpson).

For sale: large dresser with mirror \$20, matching lamps \$15 each, table and chairs \$75 each, bookcase \$10, various other items. Call 931-5978.

Mattress and box spring \$50; O.B.O. recliner \$10; b/w TV (yes, it works) \$25; desk top \$5. 286-0756. Free summer storage.

FURNITURE — an entire apartment full — available at basement bottom prices. (sofas, lamps, bed, stereo). Call Tony Sharp 843-5447 or visit 456 Pine W. apt 101.

Two excellent lady's tennis racquets 1) almost new Chris Evert; 2) Gray's Cambridge. Both top Australian gut. Respec \$25 & \$15 phone morning evening 845-8091.

MOVING OVERSEAS must sell: large student desk, chair, B/W TV, kitchen table & chairs, small appliances. Call 931-1321.

MOVING — must sell couch, chair, beds, tables, lamps, toasteroven, carpets for quick cash. Call 481-2992 anytime before 11 pm.

CYCLISTS: Custom frames — racing and touring (all sizes); guaranteed reconditioned units; painting (Dupont Imron); overhaul; parts; equipment, accessories. Tour Cycle 481-3976, evenings and weekends too.

365 — WANTED TO BUY

I desperately need an extra ticket for Convocation on June 6, 2:30pm. Will pay cash. 933-3874 Monica.

370 — RIDES

Ride wanted for two to Boston at end of April. Will share driving and expenses. Please call Linda 457-6217.

374 — PERSONAL

Attention cat lovers! Beautiful beige/black/white one year-old tabby is looking for a new home. Owner is leaving Montreal. Call 845-4868.

One-way ticket to Calgary, May 1. Date can be changed (\$150). 286-1596.

Call a social worker now: Party Saturday April 13th. Student Union B09. Midnite buffet; prizes; happy hour, social workers, dates and friends admitted FREE.

ALL FORMER CENTENNIAL ACADEMY STUDENT are invited to a get together on May 9 at 8:30 pm. 3641 Prud'homme.

To: Prof Werk. I think I can speak for everyone in the Practicum class by saying thank-you for sharing your experience and your wisdom with us. Have a nice summer! —Michael

TO: MARY D.G. — Meeting you is like finding water after many days of thirst. Take care over the summer and please write me. —Mike.

TENNIS WOMEN, 30, 40 age group, interested to advanced, interested to play occasionally or regularly. Tel: 271-3661.

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Private Chinese lessons. All levels. Offered by native speaker. Flexible hours, reasonable fees. Experienced teacher. Call CHENG. 489-4758.

SINGING LESSONS/LECONS DE CHANT, (breathing, development of range, resonance, interpretation), ear-training. Experienced teacher. Reasonable rates. Near McGill. Phone 844-9633 evenings or weekend.

Learn French! New method, conversation with francophone provided twice a week, 7-10 pm. May 7th—June 19th beginners only. Annie 351-9413; Ronald 525-9250.

385 — NOTICES

Sell to your friends, relatives or party plan. Replicas of designer perfumes directly from importer. High quality perfumes at very affordable prices. Good profit. Excalibur enr 367-0415.

SUPERLEARNING can put you at the top. Scientific studies confirm that *Floatation* produces the fastest results. \$20/session. Dr Nathan Schiff 935-7755 1538 Sherbrooke St West, Suite 710.

You can use The McGill Daily classifieds to rent your apartment sell your old skis, say Happy Birthday to a friend, notify people of events... and they really work!

Go for "Success", a career service ready to help you uncover the hidden job market; resumés, covering letters, interview coaching, company research and leads, image making etc are offered, only your needs are met. For more information, call Marianne at 694-5698.

— clip this ad — LET US PREPARE YOU FOR THE JUNE 17, 1985 LSAT OR THE JUNE 15, 1985 GMAT

- Each course consists of 20 hours of instruction for only \$150 or 32 hours for only \$220
- Courses are tax deductible
- Complete review of each section of each test
- Extensive home study materials
- Your course may be repeated at no additional charge

Classes for the June 17 LSAT
20H Course:
in Montreal May 23, 25, 26/85
in Toronto June 7, 8, 9

32H course:
in Toronto May 19, 20, June 8, 9/85
Classes for the June 15 GMAT
20H course

in Montreal May 24, 25, 26/85
in Toronto May 31/ June 1, 2

32H course
in Toronto May 18, 19, June 1, 2/85
To register, call or write:
GMAT/LSAT
Preparation Courses
P.O. Box 597, Station "A"
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G7
(416) 665-3377 1-800-387-3742

New York weekends \$99 Canadian quad including bus, hotel, tour, etc. Leaving Thursday nights returning Sundays. Groups charters available. Andy, Murray Hill, 1405 Peel 845-0197.

Emergency. Must work out of town. Need summer home for one or both my 10-month old cats. Both are fixed, housebroken. Phone Roger 286-0330. I pay expenses.

387 VOLUNTEERS

WANTED — Volunteers to teach English to refugees 1 or 2 evenings a week. Phone Sally 878-3711 x 213 or 286-1734.

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STUDENT
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— waxing	\$10.00
— electrolysis	\$10.00
— facial	\$19.00
— acrylic nails	\$25.00



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McGILL UNIVERSITY 1985

SPRING INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM PROGRAMME DE COURS SPORTIFS PRINTEMPS



REGISTRATION

May 1 and 2
08:00 to 19:00
Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Avenue West
Montreal, Quebec
Office G7
392-4737

INSCRIPTION

1 et 2 mai
08h00 à 19h00
Gymnase Currie
475 ouest, avenue des p
Montréal, Québec
Bureau G7
392-4737

CLASSES START THE WEEK OF MAY 6TH
LES COURS COMMENCERONT DANS LA SEMAINE DU 6 MAI

Make this summer the time to improve at your favourite sport or to become acquainted with a completely new activity. All of our courses are taught by experienced, well qualified instructors who are interested in making your summer recreation more fun and enjoyable.

Both gymnasium members and non-members may participate in the instructional program. Non-members pay a separate fee and their use of the athletic facilities is limited to the days and times of their course.

Profitez de cet été pour vous perfectionner dans votre sport préféré ou apprendre un sport tout à fait nouveau. Tous nos cours sont donnés par des instructeurs expérimentés et ultra qualifiés qui feront de votre été sportif un événement mémorable.

Que vous soyez inscrit ou non au gymnase, vous pouvez participer à notre programme de cours d'été. Les personnes qui ne sont pas membres du gymnase paient des droits distincts et ils n'ont droit d'utiliser les équipements sportifs que les jours et aux heures où ont lieu leur cours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL
POUR PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS VEUILLEZ APPELER:

392-4737

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST member / others	N° OF WEEKS
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DANCE / DANSE

BALLET I	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-19:00	\$40 / \$72	8
BALLET II	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:30	\$40 / \$72	8
JAZZ I	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$35 / \$59	6
	Tues. & Thurs.	12:00-13:30	\$35 / \$59	6
JAZZ II	Mon. & Wed.	19:00-20:30	\$35 / \$59	6
AEROBIC	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$25 / \$49	6
DANCE	Tues. & Thurs.	12:30-13:30	\$25 / \$49	6
SOCIAL	Wed.	18:00-19:30	\$25 / \$37	6
	Wed.	19:30-21:00	\$25 / \$37	6
BREAKDANCE	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$25 / \$49	6

RACQUETS / SPORTS DE RAQUETTE

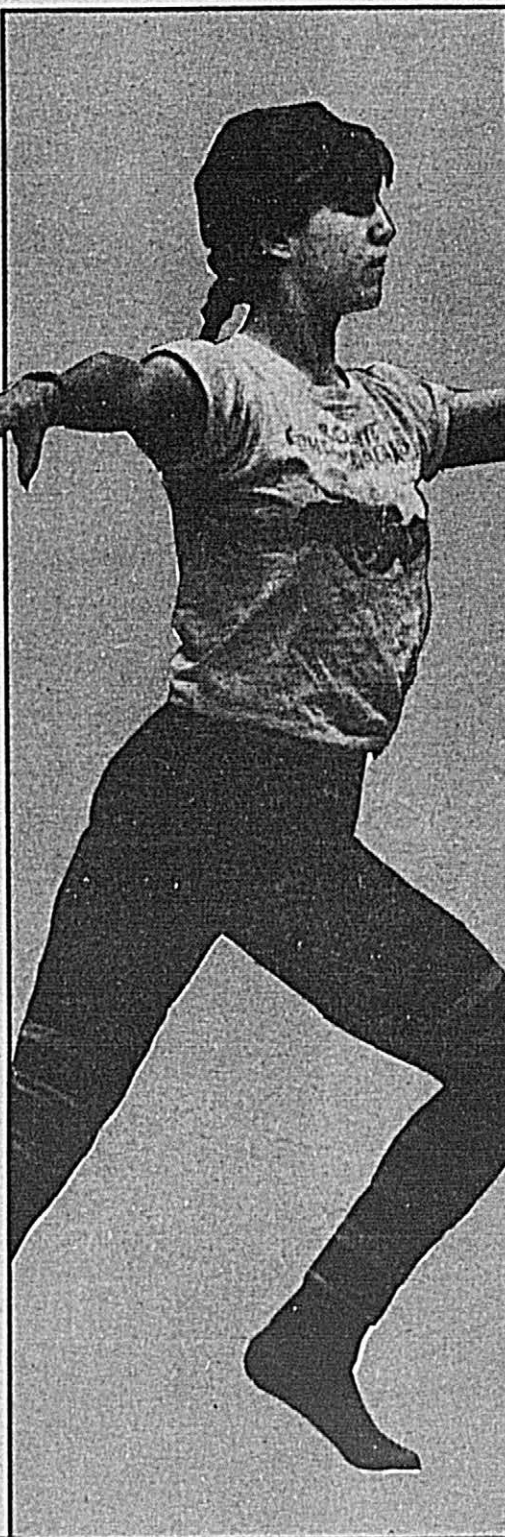
SQUASH	Mon.	18:15-19:45	\$22 / \$34	6
	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$22 / \$34	6
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$22 / \$34	6
	Thurs.	18:15-19:45	\$22 / \$34	6
	Fri.	12:15-13:45	\$22 / \$34	6
	Sat.	09:15-10:45	\$22 / \$34	6
TENNIS (INTRO)	Mon.	18:30-20:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Tues.	16:30-18:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Wed.	17:00-18:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Thurs.	16:30-18:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Fri.	12:30-14:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Sat.	10:30-12:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Sun.	09:00-10:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Sun.	10:30-12:00	\$30 / \$42	6
TENNIS (INTER)	Mon.	17:00-18:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Tues.	18:00-19:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Sat.	09:00-10:30	\$30 / \$42	6
TENNIS (ADV)	Wed.	18:30-20:00		
	and			
	Sat.	12:00-13:30	\$45 / \$69	6
	Thurs. & Sun.	18:00-19:30	\$45 / \$69	6
TENNIS CLINICS	Mon. to Fri.	18:00-20:00	\$55 / \$70	1
	(June 17 to June 21)			
	Mon. to Fri.	18:00-20:00	\$55 / \$70	1
	(June 24 to June 28)			
	Mon. to Fri.	18:00-20:00	\$55 / \$70	1
	(August 12 to August 16)			
BADMINTON	Mon.	19:00-20:00	\$22 / \$34	6

MARTIAL ARTS / ARTS MARTIAUX

KARATE	Tues. & Thurs.	18:30-20:00	\$40 / \$72	8
TAI CHI	Tues. & Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$40 / \$72	8
WOMEN'S SELF-DEFENSE	Sat.	10:00-12:00	\$32 / \$64	8

FITNESS / CONDITIONNEMENT PHYSIQUE

GET FIT	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$22 / \$46	6
	Tues. & Thurs.	08:30-09:30	\$22 / \$46	6
WEIGHT TRAINING	Mon.	12:00-13:30	\$22 / \$42	5
	Mon.	18:00-19:30	\$22 / \$42	5
	Tues.	18:00-19:30	\$22 / \$42	5
	Wed.	12:00-13:30	\$22 / \$42	5
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$22 / \$42	5
(Women only)	Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$22 / \$42	5
ACTION	Mon. & Wed.	12:00-13:00	\$25 / \$49	6
AEROBICS	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-19:30	\$25 / \$49	6
	Tues. & Thurs.	18:00-19:00	\$25 / \$49	6
	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:00	\$25 / \$49	6
	Wed. & Fri.	12:30-13:30	\$25 / \$49	6



COURS	JOUR	HEURE	DROIT membre / autres	N° DE Semaine
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TOTAL WORKOUT (Pay-As-You-Go)	Mon.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Tues.	12:00-13:00	\$2 / \$4	17
	Tues.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Thurs.	12:00-13:00	\$2 / \$4	17
	Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Fri.	16:30-17:30	\$2 / \$4	17
RUNNERS CLINIC	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$20 / \$32	6

OUTDOOR PURSUITS / ACTIVITIES DE PLEIN AIR

CYCLING	Sat.	09:30-12:30	\$20 / \$32	6
KAYAKING	Sat.	08:30-10:00	\$25 / \$37	6
ROCK CLIMBING (Val David)	Sat., May 25 or Sat., June 15 or Sat., July 20	09:00-15:00	\$50 / \$50	
TRIATHLON	Tues. and Thurs. and Sat.	18:00-19:30 19:00-20:00 09:00-12:00	\$100 / \$145	10
EQUESTRIAN	Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat.	19:00-20:00 18:30-19:30 18:00-19:00 13:00-14:00	\$75 / \$75 \$75 / \$75 \$75 / \$75 \$75 / \$75	6 6 6 6
SAILING	May 21 to June 2 (12 hrs theory & 4 sailing days)		\$295 / \$295	
BOARD-SAILING (L'Esterel)	Sat., June 15 or Sat., July 15 or Sat., July 27		\$50 / \$50	

VARIA / DIVERS

GOLF	Mon. Tues. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.	12:00-13:15 17:15-18:30 18:30-19:45 18:00-19:15 17:30-18:45 12:00-13:15 10:00-11:15	\$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37 \$25 / \$37	6 6 6 6 6 6 6
YOGA	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:45	\$22 / \$46	6
FENCING	Sat.	10:00-11:30	\$25 / \$41	8

AQUATICS / SPORTS AQUATIQUE

AQUATICS COORDINATOR

Gerry Dubrule 392-4544 / 392-4768

AQUACISES (Water Exercises)	Tues. & Thurs.	13:00-14:00	\$20 / \$28	5 (W)
BRONZE Med. (plus exam fee)	Tues. (class) (pool)	18:30-19:30 19:30-21:00	\$25 / \$50	5 (C)
BRONZE Cross (plus exam fee)	Wed. (class) (pool)	18:30-19:30 19:30-21:00	\$32 / \$56	5 (C)
BEGINNERS	Tues. & Thurs.	13:00-14:00	\$16 / \$28	5 (W)
Yellow/Orange/Red	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-19:30	\$16 / \$28	5 (W)
INTERMEDIATE (Maroon/Blue/Green)	Tues. & Thurs.	20:00-21:00	\$16 / \$28	5 (W)
ESSO SWIM (Racing techniques)	Sat.	11:00-12:00	\$16 / \$28	6 (C)
STROKE IMPROVEMENT	Tues. & Thurs.	18:30-19:30	\$25 / \$50	5 (C)
SWIM FIT (Aqua-Aerobics)	Mon. & Wed. Wed. & Fri. Sat.	19:30-20:30 13:00-14:00 18:30-19:30 13:00-14:00 10:00-11:00	\$16 / \$28 \$16 / \$28 \$25 / \$50 \$25 / \$50 \$25 / \$50	5 (W) 5 (W) 5 (C) 5 (W) 6 (C)
SYNCHRO STAR PROGRAM	Tues. & Thurs.	18:30-19:45	\$25 / \$50	5 (W)
S.C.U.C.A.* P.A.D.I. program	Mon. (class) (pool)	17:00-19:00 19:00-21:00	\$295 / \$310	5 (C)

REFUND POLICY: An administrative fee will be charged for withdrawal prior to the course starting. No refunds will be given after the course starts.

POLITIQUE DE REMBOURSEMENT: Des frais administratifs vous seront imputés pour désistement avant le début du cours. Aucun remboursement une fois le cours commencé.

*All interested registrants should attend SCUBA Information Session May 2 at 18:00 at the Currie Gym, Room 305